CONNECT 6

SUPERIOR

FIRST TERM

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Reading

Listening

Writing

Speaking



Unit 1 – Green cities

Lesson 1 - WE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY GARDEN

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
community garden	حديقة المجتمع	natural fertilizer	سماد عضوي	apartment block	عمارة سكنية
roof	سطح	tomorrow	غدا	plant	يزرع – نبات
volunteers	متطوعين	harvest	حصاد	chemicals	مواد كيميائية

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
come	يأتي	came	come
grow	يزرع – ينمو	grew	grown
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

Expressions

No school tomorrow!	لايوجد مدرسة غدا
That's interesting.	هذا مثير
we never use chemicals.	ابدا لانستخدم مواد كيميائية

Where does Maryam go on Fridays?

Nour : No school tomorrow! Do you want to come to my house?
Maryam :Thanks Nabila, but I always help my aunt on Friday afternoons at the community garden.
Nour :The community garden? What's that?
Maryam : It's a big green space on the roof of my Aunt Salma's apartment block. The people who work there are all volunteers from the neighborhood. We grow vegetables to eat, and sometimes we sell them in the market, too!
Nour :That's interesting. What things do you grow?
Maryam : Well, we usually plant tomatoes, peppers, onions, lettuce – things people eat all the time. Sometimes we also plant fruit trees. This year we have lemons and dates.
Nour :And you grow all this food in the middle of the city? Wow!
Maryam :Yes, it means people can grow their own fresh food and it's organic too, which means we only use natural fertilizer, we never use chemicals.

Listen and read again. Check (✓) the foods Maryam mentions

			
Potato	Tomato	Pepper	Pineapple

			
Onion	lettuce	Lemon	date

Complete the summary with the words from the box

aunt clean friends grow plants roof sell tomorrow

Nabila asks Maryam to go to her house 1…………………….. , but Maryam goes to help her 2…………………… on Fridays. They work in a community garden on the 3…………………… of an apartment block. They4 …………………….. vegetables and fruit for people in the local area, and sometimes they 5…………………… them, too. Maryam thinks the community garden is a good idea because the 6…………………. also help to 7………………………… the air in the city, and the garden project is a good place to make new 8 …………………………..

Exercise on lesson 1:

1- Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1- Organic means we only use ………………….. fertilizer.
a-chemicals b-natural c-dangerous d-uncomfortable

2- people can grow their own …………………………… food
a-bad b-sad c-salty d-fresh

3- Maryam always helps her ………………………on Friday afternoons
a-aunt b-uncle c-Mom d-Dad

4- The community garden is a big green space on the…………………..
a-garden b-roof c-flat d-apartment

2- Read and answer the questions:

Nabila asks Maryam to go to her house tomorrow, but Maryam goes to help her aunt on Fridays. They work in a community garden on the roof of an apartment block. They grow vegetables and fruit for people in the local area, and sometimes they sell them, too. Maryam thinks the community garden is a good idea because the plants also help to clean the air in the city, and the garden project is a good place to make new friends.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Maryam and her aunt grow …………………in the community garden.
a-grapes and lemons b-vegetables and fruit
c-flowers and plants c-apples and mangoes

2- Maryam goes to help her aunt on
a-Sundays b-Mondays c-Saturdays d-Fridays

B) Answer the following questions:

1- What does the underlined pronoun " them " refer to?

....

2- Why does Maryam think the community garden is a good idea?

....

3- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- lemons – This – we – dates – have – and – year.

....

2- my – to – Do – to – you – come – house – want?

....

3- food – the middle – They – all – this – in - the city – grow – of.

....

4- all – are – The – who – volunteers – work – people – there.

....

4- Punctuate the following:

what things do you grow maryam

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

The community garden

(green space - apartment block - all volunteers - vegetables - fruits)

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LESSON 2 - WE ALWAYS WORK HARD

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
organization	منظمة	provide	يمد – يزود	native	أصلي – محلي
benefits	فوئد – مكاسب	habitats	مواطن	methods	طرق- أساليب
forest	غابة	identify	يتعرف – يعرف	experts	خبراء
reconnect	يعد اتصال	urban locations	المواقع الحضرية	climate change	تغيرات مناخية
nature	طبيعة	foreign	أجنبي	effects	تاثيرات

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
bring	يحضر – يجلب	brought	brought
has / have	يملك – يحصل - يتناول	had	had

Expressions

brings the benefits of a forest into the heart of our cities.	يجلب فوائد الغابة الي قلب مدينتنا
reconnect with nature	يعيد التواصل مع الطبيعة
reduce the effects of climate change	يقلل من تاثيرات التغيرات المناخية
we always use fast-growing native trees	دائما نستخدم الأشجار المحلية سريعة النمو
We rarely have enough people for all our projects	نادرا مايكون لدينا أناس كافين لكل مشروعاتنا

Earth Aid

What is Mini Forest?



Mini Forest is an organization, which brings the benefits of a forest into the heart of our cities. These special green areas help people reconnect with nature, reduce the effects of climate change, and provide safe habitats for wildlife. We always work hard to identify ideal urban locations for our Mini Forests, where people and wildlife need nature most.

We never grow foreign plants in our projects, we always use fast-growing native trees and follow effective forest management methods developed by experts. We also usually work with local communities to plant and look after the forests over time. We collect data from every forest we plant a few times a month. This helps us understand the effects of the new green space on the people, wildlife, and climate of the area over time.

We rarely have enough people for all our projects, so we need more volunteers to join the Mini Forest movement! Click on the link to find out more.

Write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook

1	The new green spaces are only for local people to use.	( )
2	The Mini Forest organization only plants trees that normally live in that country.	( )
3	Only the Mini Forest volunteers look after the trees	( )
4	The organization uses information about the forests for research.	( )
	The Mini Forest organization wants more people to join and help.	( )

Language focus

We use adverbs of frequency before a verb to talk about the frequency of the action.

نستخدم ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل وبعد الفاعل لنذكر مرات التكرار الخاصة بالفعل.

We always work hard to identify ideal urban locations.
I don't often see my school friends at weekends.
We use How often …? to ask about the frequency of an action.

نستخدم How often للسؤال عن عدد مرات تكرار الحدث او الفعل:

How often do you work in the community garden?
I work there two afternoons a week

ابدا	نادرا	أحيانا	أحيانا	غالبا	دائما
never	rarely	occasionally	sometimes	often	always
0%	10%	20%	50%	80%	100%

Circle the correct answers

1 The weather is usually / never sunny in Egypt in summer.
2 I rarely / often eat dates as a snack – I love them!
3 How often / How ever do you play football with your friends?
4 Samer always/occasionally plays video games, but he doesn't like them very much.
5 We sometimes /always go cycling on holiday, but most days we relax on the beach.
6 You rarely / sometimes call me now – are you angry with me?

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences in your notebook

1- 10 pm / usually / in bed / before / I'm
………………………………………………………………………………………
2- always / My dad / a big breakfast / in the morning / eats
………………………………………………………………………………………
3- never / Donia and Wael / late / are / for school
………………………………………………………………………………………
4- the dentist / you / go / How / do / often / to / ?
………………………………………………………………………………………
5- gives / sometimes / us / Our teacher / homework / on weekends
………………………………………………………………………………………
6- rains / It / the Western Desert / rarely / in
………………………………………………………………………………………

Circle the correct adverb in each sentence

1- We don't like fish at all. We often / never eat it.
2- Date palm trees usually / never produce fruit.
3- My aunt lives with us, so I often / occasionally speak to her.
4- I sometimes / never do my homework in the afternoon, but I prefer to do it in the evening.
5- Hany rarely / often plays football. He doesn't like sports.
6- Egyptian Pharaohs weren't sometimes / always men, there were some women Pharaohs too.

Tips:

We use the present simple tense to talk about habits and routines.

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات والروتين اليومي:

I visit my cousins every week.

He usually goes to school by bus.

لاحظ اننا نضيف حرف ies, es, S في نهاية الفعل اذا كان الفاعل He, She, It او أي اسم مفرد.

We can use these time expressions to talk about how often we do something: every day, once a week, twice a (month), three times a (year)

نستخدم هذه التعبيرات الخاصة بالوقت للإجابة علي سؤال How often……?

How often do yoy go to the club?

I go to the club twice a week.

Complete the paragraph with the time expressions from the Tip! box

My sister, Dalia, plays basketball 1……………………………….. , on Tuesdays and Thursdays. She has a gymnastics lesson 2…………………………….. , on Saturdays. She also practices her gymnastics 3………………………….. after school – she never misses a day! 4…………………………….. , there's a big gymnastics competition in our region in December and June. Dalia always enters! Go Dalia!

Exercise on lesson 2 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Mini Forest is an ………………………..

2- Mini Forest brings the benefits of a ………………….. into the heart of our cities

3- These special green areas help people ……………………….. with nature.

4- These special green areas reduce the ………………………….. of climate change

2- Read and answer the questions:

We never grow foreign plants in our projects, we always use fast-growing native trees and follow effective forest management methods developed by experts. We also usually work with local communities to plant and look after the forests over time. We collect data from every forest we plant a few times a month. This helps us understand the effects of the new green space on the people, wildlife, and climate of the area over time.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- We ……………………….grow foreign plants in our projects

a-always b- usually c- sometimes d- never

2- Local communities plant and look .... the forests

a-for b- after c- up d-at

Answer the following:

1- How often do they collect data?

....

2- What kind of trees do they always use?

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- our – have – We – people – for – rarely – all – projects – enough.

....

2- management – follow – methods – forest - We – effective.

....

3- people – nature – These – reconnect – help – with – areas.

....

4- plants – our – We – grow – in – projects – never – foreign.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

ahmed and mona don t like fish

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Mini Forest

(organization - heart of our cities - reconnect with nature - climate change)

....
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LESSON 3 – READING Part 1

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
create	يبتكر	art works	اعمال فني	delicious	لذيذ
Pass through	يمر خلال	theatre	مسرح	restaurants	مطاعم
railway line	خط سكة حديد	performance	أداء - عرض	hang out	يتسكع-يتمشى
residents	سكان	yoga class	حصة يوجا	miss	يفتقد

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hang out	يتسكع - يتمشى	hung out	hung out
make	يصنع	made	made
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten

Expressions

the sixteenth floor	الدور السادس عشر
with more than 500 species	بأكثر من 500 قطعة
You can walk through	تستطيع ان تمشي خلال
Alexandria is much quieter at night.	الإسكندرية اكثر هدوءا بالليل

Wael is in New York for a year with his family. Read his email.

What's Wael's favorite place in New York?



Hi Samer,

How are you? I'm well and New York is great! Our apartment block is on the sixteenth floor, so we have a great view.
New York has a lot of green spaces. There are also a lot of projects to create parks and green areas in parts of the city that no-one uses now, like the famous High Line – do you know about it? It passes through our neighborhood, so I often go there with my parents. It's really cool.
Years ago, the High Line was a railway line, but in the 1980s trains stopped using it. Some local residents had an idea to make the old railway into a big, long park that everyone could use. Now it's a green space that runs for 2.5 kms, with more than 500 species of plants and trees in it! You can walk through the gardens, see art works, watch a theatre performance, eat delicious food, do a yoga class or go running, or just hang out with your friends there. I think it's my favorite place in New York. Here is one of my photos of it.



How are things back in Alexandria? I miss home. New York is very noisy all the time, but Alexandria is much quieter at night.
There are lots of different restaurants here, and the food doesn't taste like the food at home. The Alexandrian restaurants are better.
I think the food is fresher and tastes more delicious. I miss Egyptian food so much!
Write soon and tell me all your news,
Wael

Match words in bold to the definitions

1 spend time with, relax together — hang out
2 people who live in a neighbourhood — local residents
3 move between — passes through
4 to want something you can't have — miss
5 a road for trains — railway line

Tip!

For True/False exercises, first read the sentences carefully. Underline the key words and look for similar words in the text.

بالنسبة لتمارين الصواب / الخطأ، اقرأ الجمل بعناية أولاً. ضع خطًا تحت الكلمات الرئيسية وابحث عن الكلمات المتشابهة في النص.

Compare the information in the sentences and in the text, then choose your answer.

قارن المعلومات الواردة في الجمل والنص ، ثم اختر إجابتك.

Read the email again and answer T (True) or F (False).Correct the false sentences in your notebook

1- Samer's family lives in a tall building.
....

2- There aren't many parks in New York.
....

3- Samer lives far from the High Line.
....

4- In the past the High Line was a road.
....

5- The High Line is two and a half kilometers long.
....

6- Samer loves the local food
....

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	spend time with, relax together	a	miss	
2	people who live in a neighbourhood	b	railway line	
3	move between	c	hang out	
4	to want something you can't have	d	passes through	
5	a road for trains	e	local residents	

LESSON 3 – READING part 2

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
countryside	الريف	selfish	اناني	branches	فروع
giant	عملاق	empty	فارغ	share	يشارك- يتشارك
lovely	جميل	silent	صامت	spring	ربيع

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
fly	يطـــــــير	flew	flown
understand	يفـــــهم	understood	understood
fell	يســــــقط	fall	fallen
feel	يشـــــــعر	felt	felt

Expressions

doesn't want to share his garden	لا يريد ان يتشارك حديقته
The leaves fall from the trees	الأوراق سقطت من الأشجار
looks out of the window	نظر خارج النافذة
too small to climb up into the tree	صغير جدا علي ان يتسلق الشجرة
goes out	خرج

THE SELFISH GIANT



In a village, in the countryside, there lives a giant who has a wonderful garden. In his garden there are tall trees, beautiful flowers and soft, green grass. There are colourful birds singing in the trees and bees on the plants. Every afternoon, on their way home from school, the local children come to play in the giant's garden. The lovely garden always makes the children happy.

But the selfish giant doesn't want to share his garden, so one day he builds a big wall around it. Now the children never come there to play. The days pass and the garden is always empty and silent. Slowly, the green grass turns brown. The leaves fall from the trees. Then snow covers the garden and all the little birds and bees fly away. Spring arrives in the village, but in the giant's garden it is still winter. Everything is under the snow. The giant doesn't understand, usually his garden is beautiful in spring. What is wrong? Then one morning he wakes up and hears a lovely sound.

A little blue bird is singing in a tree outside. Then the giant hears another sweet sound - children laughing. He looks out of the window and sees that the children have come back through a hole in the garden wall. Now they are sitting in the trees. The leaves on the trees are green again and flowers are opening around them. The giant feels so happy to see his garden grow again.

But in one corner of the garden it is still winter. The giant sees a tiny boy standing

there. He is too small to climb up into the tree. Suddenly the giant understands everything. “Now I know why the spring didn’t come,” he says, “because I was selfish about my garden.” He goes out and helps the little boy climb up into the tree. Suddenly, all the leaves on the tree open and the birds fly up into its branches and start to sing.

1 Why do you think it was winter for a long time in the giant’s garden?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2 What do you think ‘selfish’ means in the last paragraph? Why?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3 How is the giant different at the end of the story?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

PRONUNCIATION

/θ/ thank math thing tenth	/s/ sank mass sing tense

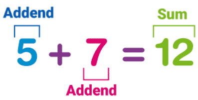
Listen, read, and repeat

1- Six thick thumbs.

2- The thin mouse thinks it’s sick.

3- The sunset sky is sunny, but thunder threatens

4-If it’s Thursday, it’s the same thing.

			
Thumb	Sum	Think	Sink

Exercise on lesson 3:

1- Listen and complete:

1-thechildren are sitting in the …………………………

2- The giant who has a wonderful ………………………

3- Then ……………………… covers the garden.

4- The local…………………… come to play in the giant’s garden.

2- Read and answer the questions:

In a village, in the countryside, there lives a giant who has a wonderful garden. In his garden, there are tall trees, beautiful flowers and soft, green grass. There are colourful birds singing in the trees and bees on the plants. Every afternoon, on their

way home from school, the local children come to play in the giant's garden. The lovely garden always makes the children happy. But the selfish giant doesn't want to share his garden, so one day he builds a big wall around it. Now the children never come there to play. The days pass and the garden is always empty and silent. Slowly, the green grass turns brown. The leaves fall from the trees. Then snow covers the garden and all the little birds and bees fly away.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The underlined pronoun it refers to the ....

a-bird b- giant c- garden d- bee

2- The selfish giant built a .... around his garden

a-wall b- well c- room d-house

Answer the following:

1- Where does the giant live?

....

2- What do you think of the giant?

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- fly – up – and – The – on - the tree - the leaves – birds – open.

....

2- there – The – standing – giant - a tiny boy – sees.

....

3- to – garden – come - The local – children - the giant's – play – in.

....

4- makes – garden – happy – always – the - The lovely – children.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

he plays in the giant s garden

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Lovely garden

(tall trees - beautiful flowers - colourful birds - green grass)

....

....

....

....

....

....

LESSON 4 - WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
view	منظر طبيعي	Scottish	اسكتلاندي	socializing	تواصل اجتماعي
distance	مسافة - بعد	porridge	عصيدة	together	معا

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
see	يرى	saw	seen
make	يصنع	made	made

Expressions

but it tastes pretty yucky	ولكن طعمها مقزز جدا
just next to a really cool park	بجوار حديقة حقا لطيفة
For example	على سبيل المثال
I miss about Egypt	افتقد مصر
Lots of love	مع كثير من الحب

From:	Donia@qwikmail.com
To:	Layla@egyptmail.com
Subject	My new life in Scotland

Hi Layla,

How are things with you? I'm finally in Scotland with Mom, Dad, and Hany. It's really interesting!

Our apartment is in the city center, just next to a really cool park called The Meadows. It's on the third floor and the park is on the other side of the street, so we have a great view over the trees. People use the park a lot for sports and socializing, so there's always something to see there. In the distance, we can see the famous Edinburgh Castle, too!

I like Scotland, but there are lots of things I miss about Egypt – the warm, sunny weather (it's never hot here) and especially the food! Scottish food is OK but Egyptian food is better! For example, for breakfast a lot of Scottish people eat porridge. They usually make it with milk, and they sometimes put honey on it, but it tastes pretty yucky! I really miss my favorite Egyptian breakfast, ful medames!

The people here are nice and I have a lot of new friends at school. I often go to my friend Rhona's house after school and we study together and sometimes we watch TV – in English!

Please write back soon and tell me all the news from home.

Lots of love,

Donia

				
Scotland	Meadows	Edinburgh Castle	porridge	ful medames

Tip!
An informal email is a message you write to friends or family. An informal email should be friendly in tone, use informal language, and include opening and closing phrases.

Match the phrases from the email to their function in the text

1	Opening phrase	a	Lots of love
2	Closing phrase	b	really cool park, it tastes pretty yucky
3	A question to reader	c	Please write back soon
4	A request to reader	d	Hi Layla
5	Informal expressions	e	How are things with you?

Imagine you go to live in another country. What things do you miss most about Egypt and your home? Why? Make notes in the chart

What I miss about Egypt	Why it's special for me
Food koshari always eat it on Fridays, family tradition	
Weather	
Places	
Activities	

Write an informal email to your friend in Egypt telling them about your new life. Include phrases for the functions 1–5 in Exercise 3 and use Donia's email to help you. Write about two things that you miss from your notes

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

…………………………
………
………
………
………
………
…………………………
…………………………

LESSON 5 - Project

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
infographic	مخطط بياني	buildings	مباني	squares	ميادين
neighbourhood	جيرة	map	خريطة	locations	مواقع
arrow	سهم	stick	يلصق	describe	يصف

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
take	يأخذ	took	taken
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn

Work in pairs. Think and research

You are going to make an infographic about your neighbourhood. Take some photos of the buildings, streets, squares, parks, and other interesting places near your home.

ستقوم بعمل مخطط معلومات بياني عن منطقتك. التقط بعض الصور للمباني والشوارع والساحات والحدائق وغيرها من الأماكن المثيرة للاهتمام بالقرب من منزلك



Read and do

1 Find or draw a map of your area.
2 Think about your infographic. Which places do you want to include? Why?
3 Print out your photos of the places you need. Find the locations of the places on the map.
4 Draw an arrow from each place to the edge of the map and stick each photo in the right place
5 Write a caption to describe each place. (Add information about what people can see or do there).
6 Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box

Chemicals – harvest - local residents - natural fertilizer – plant - railway line

1- Early spring is the best season to……………… seeds in the ground.
2- You can use old coffee as…………………….. a for plants in your garden.
3- There's a………………… near my house, but there aren't any trains using it now.
4-I prefer to eat fruit that is natural and organic with no……………………….. .
5- The Nile Delta has very fertile farming areas and the people………………….. rice there every year.
6- The people who work in the community garden are all…………………….. .

Circle the correct answer

1- We rarely / often see my aunt and uncle. They live in Australia now.
2- We usually / never go to Sharm el-Sheik for our holidays. We all love the sea.
3- I never / always have a big breakfast before school. I get so hungry in class!
4- My mom always / occasionally cooks fish, but most of the time we have meat.
5- You never / sometimes play video games with me. Don't you like them?
6- How often / How ever does your teacher give you homework?

Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Our apartment is on the third ....

2- It's next to a really cool .... called The Meadows.

3- we have a great............................ over the trees.

4- we can see the famous Edinburgh ....

2- Read and answer the questions:

I like Scotland, but there are lots of things I miss about Egypt – the warm, sunny weather (it's never hot here) and especially the food! Scottish food is OK but Egyptian food is better! For example, for breakfast a lot of Scottish people eat porridge. They usually make it with milk, and they sometimes put honey on it, but it tastes pretty yucky! I really miss my favorite Egyptian breakfast, ful medames!

The people here are nice and I have a lot of new friends at school. I often go to my friend Rhona's house after school and we study together and sometimes we watch TV – in English!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The underlined word " here " refers to............................

a-Egypt b- scotland c- school d- garden

2- A lot of Scottish people eat porridge for..................................

a-breakfast b- lunch c- dinner d-snack

Answer the following:

1- What things does he miss about Egypt?

....

2- What do you thing the weather like in Scotland?

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- but – Egyptian - Scottish food – OK – food – is – better – is.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- you – How – things – with – are?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- Egyptian – my – I – breakfast – miss – favorite – really.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- is – Our – center – in – the – apartment – city.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

it s never hot in scotland

……………………………………………………………………………………………

7- Write an email of about (60) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him about your neighbourhood your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:

Guide elements:

Which places do you like?

What can you see there?

What do you do there?

Invite him to visit you.

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

……………………………………………

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Test on unit 1:

1- Listen and complete:

1- New York has a lot of .... spaces

2- There are also a lot of projects to create ....

3- the famous High Line passes through our...........................

4- I often go there with my ....

2- Read and answer the questions:

A giant has a beautiful garden where children come to play every afternoon. However, the giant doesn't want to share his garden and builds a wall around it. The garden becomes empty and silent, and everything turns brown. The giant doesn't understand why his garden is not beautiful anymore. One day, he hears a little blue bird singing outside and children laughing. He sees that the children have come back through a hole in the garden wall and are sitting in the trees. The leaves on the trees are green again, and flowers are opening around them. The giant feels happy to see his garden grow again, but in one corner of the garden, it is still winter. A tiny boy is standing there.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- What is the name of the story? A. B C. D. The Greedy Giant

a-. The Generous Giant b- The Selfish Giant

c- The Kind Giant d- The Greedy Giant

2- The giant feels ....to see his garden grow again.

a-sad b- bored c- happy d-angry

Answer the following:

1- Why did the garden become empty and silent?

....

2- What did the giant do when he saw the children playing in his garden?

....

3- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- hard- urban – We – to – work – ideal – locations – always – identify.

....

2- sometimes – We – vegetables – and – to – we – sell - eat, - them – grow.

....

3- out – the little – He – helps – and – boy – goes.

....

4- the park – People – socializing - a lot – and – for – use – sports.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-How………………do you go to the club?

a-always b-usually c-rarely d-often

2-Hany ……………………….. plays football. He doesn't like sports.

a-always b-usually c-rarely d-often

3- We……………………..go to school on Fridays.

a-always b-never c-rarely d-often

4- He usually ………………….. to school by bus.

a-go b-gone c-goes d-going

5- Punctuate the following:

alexandria is much quieter than new york

……………………………………………………………………………………

6- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Egyptian food

(fruit - full of vitamins - tasty food – healthy)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
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Unit 2 - We are all different

LESSON 1 - HE'S VERY CLEVER

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
buddy	صاحب – رفيق	calm	هادئ	textbooks	كتاب مدرسي
recess	راحة	polite	مؤدب	organized	منظم
nervous	متوتر	messy	فوضوي	worksheets	أوراق عمل
shy	خجول	clever	ماهر - ذكي	idea	فكرة

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
show	يعرض – يظهر - يبين	showed	shown
feel	يشعر	felt	felt

Expressions

That's a good idea	انها فكرة رائعة
Welcome to our school.	مرحبا بك في مدرستنا
a bit messy	فوضوي قليلا
Come on	هيا - تعال

Listen and read. How does Hazem feel today? Why?

Asser: Hi, Hazem. I'm Asser, your buddy for your first week at school.
Hazem: Hi! My 'buddy'?
Asser: Yes, your 'buddy' is a student who helps new students get to know the school. Your buddy takes you around, shows you where your classrooms are, and stays with you at recess.
Hazem: Okay, thanks Asser. That's a good idea. I feel a bit nervous and shy. The school is so big and I don't know anyone!
Asser: Don't worry, stay calm! We are all very friendly. Let's go meet some of them. Look! There's Basel. Hey, Basel!
Basel: Hi Asser.
Asser: Hazem, this is Basel. He's very clever and he's good at math. You can ask him if you need any help with your homework! Basel, this is Hazem. He's starting school here today.
Basel: Hi, Hazem. Welcome to our school.
Asser: He's so polite!
Basel: Ha, ha! Do you have all your books yet, Hazem?
Hazem: I'm not sure. I have a lot of books in my room at home but I'm a bit messy. I'm not sure which textbooks I already have.
Basel: We can share my book today. And I have an extra copy of the worksheets …
Hazem: Wow! You're really organized. Thanks, Basel!
Asser: Come on, I'll show where the science classroom is.

1 What is a 'buddy'?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2 Who is Basel?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3 What does Basel offer to share with Hazem?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

Look at the bold words in the text. Match them to their meanings

1	kind	a	not worried, relaxed	
2	shy	b	not tidy or organized	
3	calm	c	nice to others, helpful	
4	clever	d	tidy, careful	
5	polite	e	intelligent, good at school work	
6	messy	f	not calm, worried	
7	organized	g	worried about talking to people, quiet	
8	nervous	h	speaks carefully and correctly, shows respect	

Find four other words and phrases in the dialog to describe people. Complete the sentences

1 Sarah is very ………………………… She always helps people.
2 Hany is very……………………… . He makes me laugh all the time.
3 Salma is…………………… . She likes people and is helpful.
4 John is ……………………art. He can draw and paint very well.

Exercise on lesson 1 :

1- Listen and complete:

1-Hazem is a new……………….. at school.
2- Hazem was feeling …………………… and shy.
3- Everyone was …………………… and that they would help him.
4- His ……………………means he would help him get to know the school and show him around.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-……………………… means intelligent, good at school work
a-clever b- kind c- polite d- messy
2-……………………means not tidy or organized
a-clever b- kind c- polite d- messy
3-……………….means speaks carefully and correctly, shows respect
a-clever b- kind c- polite d- messy
4- ……………….. means nice to others, helpful
a-clever b- kind c- polite d- messy

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Your 'buddy' is a student who helps new	a	with your homework!	
2	You can ask him if you need any help	b	speaks carefully, shows respect	
3	I have a lot of books in my room at home	c	students get to know the school	
4	Polite means	d	but I'm a bit messy.	
5		e	not calm, worried	

4- Read and answer the questions:

Asser, a student at the school, met Hazem, a new student, on his first day of school. Asser told Hazem that he would be his buddy for the week, which means he would help Hazem get to know the school and show him around. Hazem was feeling nervous and shy, but Asser assured him that everyone was friendly and that they would help him.

Asser introduced Hazem to Basel, another student at the school. Basel is very clever and good at math, so Hazem could ask him for help with his homework if he needed it. Basel also offered to share his book and worksheets with Hazem, which Hazem was grateful for.

Asser then showed Hazem where the science classroom was.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Who is Hazem's buddy for his first week at school?

a- Asser b- Basel c- The principa d- The science teacher

2- What does a buddy do for a new student?

a-Helps them get to know the school

b-Shows them where their classrooms are

c-Stays with them at recess

d-All of the above

Answer the following:

1- What did Basel offer to share with Hazem?

....

2- Why was Basel organized?

....

6- Punctuate the following:

that s a good idea

....

LESSON 2 – A place which we are proud of:

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
map	خريطة	gymnasium	صالة للألعاب الرياضية	spaceship	سفينة فضاء
equipment	معدات	series	مسلسل	benches	مقاعد
experiments	تجارب	perhaps	ربما	parents	والدين

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
show	يعرض – يظهر - يبين	showed	shown

Expressions

feel thirsty	يشعر بالعطش
Physical Education lessons	دروس التربية البدنية
five-a-side football	كرة القدم الخماسية

Look at the text and picture. What type of text is it? Choose

1 a poster about a school
2 a tourist information website
3 a page from a school web site

Read the text. Which school subjects are mentioned?

Welcome to El Fouad School. We are proud of our new, modern buildings and we are happy to show them to you. Please study the map and find out where the main buildings are, and what we use them for.

1- The Ahmed Zewail Building
This is the place where students study science. There are four classrooms and two new laboratories. These laboratories have all the equipment, which classes need to do experiments.

2- The West Court
This is a large open area where students have recess. There is a playground and playing field. There are also benches to sit on under the trees and a water fountain if you feel thirsty.

3- The IT Building
This is the building where you can find our computer classrooms. Students come here for their Information Technology lessons. We have over 50 desktop computers, plus laptops and tablets which students can borrow.

4- The 2024 Gymnasium

The yellow building is our new **gymnasium**. We use it for basketball, handball, and gymnastics during Physical Education lessons. There are some teachers who run after school sports clubs here too, like five-a-side football (Mr Sergany, math department) and dancing (Mrs Manal, French department).



Match the parts of the sentences. Then read again and check. Which words help join the parts?

1	This is the place where	a	students have recess.
2	These laboratories have all the equipment which	b	students can borrow.
3	This is a large open area where	c	students study science.
4	He is the teacher who	d	run after school sports clubs here too.
5	This is the building where	e	you can find our new computer classrooms.
	We have … laptops and tablets which		helps in the garden.
	There are some teachers who		classes need to do experiments.

Complete the sentences with who, which, or where

1- Dalia is the girl ……………………………sits next to me in the English class.

2- An ostrich is a big bird………………………….. can't - y.

3- This is the street ………………………………my uncle lives.

4- I really love the red flowers …………………………grow in our garden.

5- The supermarket is the place ……………………………………we buy food.

Language focus

We use who, which, and where to give more information about a particular person, thing, or place. We use these words for both singular and plural nouns.

نستخدم من ، وما ، وأين لنعطي مزيدًا من المعلومات حول شخص أو شيء أو مكان معين. نستخدم هذه الكلمات لكل من الأسماء المفردة والجمع.

We can use who to talk about people.
Mr Sergany is the teacher who runs the football club.
We can use which to talk about things.
These are the shoes which I wear to school.
And we can use where to talk about places.
This is the building where we do physical education.
Remember when we use who, which, or where, we don't need to repeat the subject of the sentence.

تذكر عندما نستخدم من أو أي أو أين ، لا نحتاج إلى تكرار موضوع الجملة.

Mr Sergany is the teacher. Mr Sergany runs the football club.
Mr Sergany is the teacher who runs the football club.

Join the pairs of sentences using who, which, or where

1- Hany is a boy in my class. He has a pet lizard.
Hany is a boy in my class who has a pet lizard.

2- These are the class computers. We use them for projects.

....

3- Bees are insects. Bees make honey.

....

4- A pharmacy is a shop. In a pharmacy you can buy medicine.

....

5- That is another classroom. We have science lessons in that classroom.

....

6- Leila is the tall girl. She has red hair.

....

Think of a person, thing, and place in your school. Write a sentence about each one. Use who, which, and where

1 This is the .... (person)
2 This/These .... (thing)
3 This .... (place)

Language focus

We use -ed adjectives to describe how a person feels.

تستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي ب ed لوصف شعور شخص ما.

I am excited! She is interested in science.

We use -ing adjectives to describe people or things that give us feelings.

وتستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي ب ing لتصف الشخص او الشئ الذي يعطينا إحساس ما.

The football game is exciting. This TV show is really interesting.

Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentence

1 Hi Fareeda, I'm surprised / surprising to see you!
2 The children feel bored / boring when there is nothing to do.
3 His birthday party was excited / exciting.
4 I'm really interested / interesting in Ancient Egypt.
5 I was really tired / tiring last night.
6 The results of the students' last test are surprised / surprising

Read the text. Choose the correct word, a, b, or c

Wandaland is a fantasy TV series, which is popular with people of all age groups. It's interesting because it takes place in the future on a planet called Wanda. This is a world which humans live because the Earth is now too hot.
The series tells the story of a boy called Frey who wants to return to Earth to look for his family. Frey is a clever, quiet boy who finds life on Wanda boring.
He doesn't have many friends but he thinks perhaps his family is still alive, so he decides to hide on a spaceship which is travelling to Earth. The problem is he doesn't really know where his parents are and he might not find them.
I'm excited to see what happens next!



Exercise on lesson 2 :

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1- Wandaland is a fantasy TV series…………………… is popular with people.
a-when b-who 3- which d-where

2-Anas is the boy…………………always gets high marks.
a-when b-who 3- which d-where

3- Frey finds life on Wanda is……………………..
a-interested b-excited 3- bored d- boring

4- I'm really ……………………… in Egyptian history.
a-interested b-exciting 3- boring d- interesting

4- Read and answer the questions:

Wandaland is a fantasy TV series, which is popular with people of all age groups. It's interesting because it takes place in the future on a planet called Wanda. This is a world which humans live because the Earth is now too hot.

The series tells the story of a boy called Frey who wants to return to Earth to look for his family. Frey is a clever, quiet boy who finds life on Wanda boring.

He doesn't have many friends but he thinks perhaps his family is still alive, so he decides to hide on a spaceship which is travelling to Earth.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Wandaland is a fantasy TV ....

a-film   b- play   c- series   d-movie

2-Wanda is a..................

a-moon   b- planet   c- star   d-lake

Answer the following:

1- Where does Frey decide to hide?

....

2- Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- to – are – you – happy – to – We – them – show.

....

2- on – to – He – hide – a spaceship – decides.

....

3- is – in – She – science – interested.

....

4- to – which – These – the – I – shoes – school – wear – are.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

welcome to el fouad school

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Your school buildings

(laboratories- playgrounds - IT Building - Gymnasium)

....

....

....

LESSON 3 :

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Hare	أرنب	delicious	لذيذ	interested	مهتم
scared	خائف	bravest	اشجع	laugh	يضحك

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
lie	يرقد	lay	lain
come	يأتي	came	come

Expressions

look at each other	نظر بعضهم الي بعض
jumps high in the air	قفز عاليا في الهواء
For as everybody knows	كما يعلم الجميع

Listen and read the story. Who is in Hare's house?



It's a sunny day, and Hare lies in the grass. Suddenly, her stomach makes a loud noise. Hare remembers the carrots in her kitchen. She's hungry! Hare runs back home. But when she gets to her door, she stops. What is that noise? Something is moving inside Hare's house! "Is somebody there?" asks Hare. "Stay where you are!" says a loud voice. Hare is very surprised. Who is in her house? Then the voice speaks again. "Hare, don't come in. If you come in, I'll eat you. Hares are my favorite food." Hare is very scared. The animal which is in her house wants to eat her. Hare runs to the forest where her clever friend Monkey lives. "Monkey, please help me!" says Hare. "There's an animal in my house, and it wants to eat me!" Monkey looks interested. "An animal? Let's go and see," Monkey says. They go back to Hare's house. "Who's in there?" shouts Monkey. A voice answers, "Monkey, don't come in. I'll eat you if you come in. Hares are my favorite food, but monkeys are also delicious." Monkey and Hare look at each other. They are both very scared. They run to the lake where their friend Elephant lives. "There's an animal which eats hares and monkeys in Hare's house," they tell Elephant. "We need your help!"
"Don't worry!" says Elephant. "I'm coming! I'm the biggest, strongest, bravest animal in the world. Nobody can eat me!" Elephant goes to Hare's door. "I'm coming in!" he shouts. "Stop!" says the animal inside. "I'm hungry and I love to eat …"
"You can't eat me!" shouts Elephant. "I'm the biggest, the strongest …" Suddenly, Hare's door opens, and a small mouse runs out. Elephant jumps high in the air! He's very scared. For as everybody knows, elephants are afraid of mice! "Help! A mouse! A mouse!" cries Elephant and he quickly runs away. Mouse looks at Hare

and Monkey. "I'm sorry," she says. "Are you angry?" Hare and Monkey start to laugh. "No, we're not angry," they say. "Elephant's face was so funny!"
The all laugh again. Then Hare goes inside to finally eat her carrots.

Who says each thing in the story? Read and write the names Elephant Hare Monkey Mouse

1 "Is somebody there?" asked ....
2 "There's an animal in my house," said ....
3 "An animal? Let's go and see." Said.............................. .
4 "I'll eat you if you come in," said................................. .
5 "I'm the biggest, strongest, bravest animal in the world," said............................ .
6 "Are you angry?" said............................... .

Tip!

When characters speak in stories, we show it with punctuation called quotation marks:

عندما تتكلم شخصية في قصة نظهر ذلك عن طريق علامات الترقيم التي تسمي علامات تنصيص " "

"Hares are my favorite food." "Don't worry!"

We put quotation marks before and after the sentence.

فنضع علامات الترقيم قبل وبع النص.

We use verbs like say, shout, and ask to say who is speaking.

نستخدم أفعال مثل قال و صاح او سأل لنقول من المتحدث.

"What do you mean?"asked Monkey.
"I thought you were angry,"said Mouse.

PRONUNCIATION

The letter "u" makes the sound /ʌ /	The letter "a" makes the sound /æ/
Sun – run – fun – gun – cut – hug - rug	Sad – man – fan –dad – bad – can - class

Is the sound the same as cat or cut? Listen and check

	cat	cut
1 animal		
2 hungry		
3 stomach		
4 funny		
5 angry		
6 come		

Happy Harry has some nuts.
Happy Harry has some nuts and a duck.
Happy Harry has some nuts, a duck, and some honey.
Happy Harry has some nuts, a duck, some honey, and a brush.
Happy Harry has some nuts, a duck, some honey, a brush, and an onion

C L I L - MATH

Estimating numbers: تقريب الاعداد:

When we don't need to calculate exactly, we estimate an approximate number.

We can round decimal numbers up or down to the nearest whole number:

عندما لا نحتاج إلى الحساب بدقة ، فإننا نقدر الرقم تقديرًا تقريبيًا. يمكننا تقريب الأعداد العشرية لأعلى أو لأسفل لأقرب عدد صحيح:

2.66 → 3.00 3.5 → 4.00

Round these measurements up or down to the nearest whole number

1- 2.03 =…………m 2- 12.96=……………m 3- 1.11=…………….. m

Hatem's classroom wall needs painting. The class calculate how much paint they need to paint the wall. They measure the wall and write down the measurements.

Wall = h 2.66 m x w 7.95 m

To estimate how much paint they need, the students round their measurements up to the nearest whole number, then multiply them to estimate the area to paint:

2.66 (→3.00) x 7.95 (→8.00) = 24 m2



Then they look on the internet to see many cans of paint they need.
Each can covers 22 square meters, so the students need 2 cans (44 square meters) to cover 24 square meters. They will have at least 20 liters left over.

Round up these measurements to the nearest whole number. Multiply them to estimate the area for painting. How many cans of paint do you need for each area?

1- 2.12 m x 3.85 m = …………………..m2, …………………can(s)

2- 7.65 m x 4.3 m = ……………………m2,……………….. can(s)

Exercise on lesson 3:

1-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or

1- Hare is a ……………………………..

a- cat b-monkey c- mouse d- rabbit

2-Hare likes to eat……………………………

a- fish b-carrot c-meat d-elephants

3-Elephant are afraid of…………………………………

a-rabbits b-cats c- mice d-monkeys

4- ………………. is used to describe highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

a- ugly b-delicious c-terrible d-bad

5- The where her clever friend Monkey lives

a- forest b-sea c-ocean d-lake

2-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Something is moving	a	wants to eat her.	
2	Elephant jumps high in the air!	b	and it wants to eat me!	
3	There's an animal in my house,	c	Eat carrots.	
4	The animal which is in her house	d	He's very scared.	
5		e	inside Hare's house!	

3- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- in – Hare – the – her – remembers – kitchen – carrots.

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- her – Who – in – house – is?

……………………………………………………………………………………

3- both – scared – They – very – are.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- are – of – Elephants – mice – afraid.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- Punctuate the following:

an animal? Let's go and see, Monkey says

……………………………………………………………………………………

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

A story you read

(Hare – Monkey – Elephant - Mouse)

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

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LESSON 4 - WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
fur	فرو	claws	مخالب	include	يشمل - يتضمن
independent	مستقل	well-being	سعادة - رفاهية	touch	يلمس

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
take	يأخذ	took	taken

Expressions

when you pet a cat	عندما تداعب قطة
sharp claws and teeth	مخالب وأسنان حادة

Look at the pets. Write the words

bird cat fish lizard

			
....	....	....	....

Hany has to write about the best animal to keep as a pet.Read his notes. Decide which are positive (P) and which are negative (N)

Cats as pets

calm – P	not always friendly	have soft fur	beautiful
clean	independent	have sharp claws and teeth	petting a cat makes you happy

Read Hany's essay. Answer the questions

1 Which of the positive points does Hany include?

....

2 Does he include any of the negative points? Which ones?

....

3 What does he say about the negative points? Why?

....

Cats Are the Best Pet



Cats are my favorite animals and I think they make the best pets. They are beautiful with soft fur, which is nice to touch. They are clean and calm animals which are usually friendly. They like people but they are independent, so you don't need to take them for a walk every day. It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared. People also say that when you pet a cat, it makes you happy, so they are good for your well-being too.

Tip!

You can use **but** to join two contrasting ideas in a sentence. For example, you can mention a negative point, then use **but** to explain why it's not really a problem.

نستطيع ان نستخدم كلمة but لنربط بين فكرتين متناقضتين في جملة واحدة علي سبيل المثال يمكن ذكر نقطة سلبية ثم نستخدم but لنشرح لم هي ليست مشكلة.

It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, **but** they only use them when they are scared.

Join these phrases to make single sentences. Use but

1 I like most types of fruit. I don't like mangoes.

I like most types of fruit, but I don't like mangoes.

2 We want to go to the beach. It's raining today.

………………………………………………………………………………

3 Lizards make good pets. It's dificult to find food for them.

………………………………………………………………………………

4 My new school is great. It's far from my house.

………………………………………………………………………………

5 Dalia is polite and clever. She isn't friendly

………………………………………………………………………………

Write a paragraph about your pet in your notebook. Use your notes from Exercise 5 and add a photo. Write 80–100 words

Remember to:

- use adjectives about personality
- use which to make longer sentences
- use but to contrast ideas
- say why you like your pet

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LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Think and take notes

You are going to make a leaflet with a map of your school to help new students find their way around.

1 Make a list of the buildings in your school.
2 Include any areas where you can have meals, do sports, or relax at recess.
3 Are there spaces for cars or bikes?
4 Where are the entrances?

Read and do

1 Draw a map of the school. Color the buildings or different areas. Write a number on each one.
2 Include the entrance(s) to the school and the streets around it.
3 Write the 'key' for the map. Write the heading KEY. List the numbers and names of each building/area.
4 Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?



Explain your map to the class

1 Display your map on the classroom wall.
2 Say the names of the places.
3 Explain what you do in each one.

Number 4 is the Information technology building. We have our IT lessons there. It has a lot of computers and tablets in it.



Complete the words for the photos

					
clever	p..l..te	Ne..vo..s	c….l…	Or..na..zed	k..n..

Complete the sentences with who, which or where

1 Mrs Sohair is the French teacher ……………………..is always calm and helpful.
2 Is that the house……………………… your uncle lives?
3 This is the math question……………………… I don't understand.
4 Are these the clothes………………………… you want to take on holiday?
5 Is Magdy the boy…………………………… lives in your building?
6 This is the classroom………………………….. we study science.

Exercise on lesson 4 & 5:

1- Listen and complete:

1- It is true that cats have ……………………… claws.

2- Cats only use claws and teeth when they are ……………………

3- People say that when you ………………… a cat, it makes you happy.

4- Cats are beautiful with soft…………………………

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Cats are my favorite animals and	a	they are independent
2	When you pet a cat,	b	which is nice to touch.
3	They like people but	c	it makes you sad
4	They are beautiful with soft fur,	d	I think they make the best pets.
5		e	it makes you happy

4- Read and answer the questions:

Cats are my favorite animals and I think they make the best pets. They are beautiful with soft fur, which is nice to touch. They are clean and calm animals which are usually friendly. They like people but they are independent, so you don't need to take them for a walk every day. It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared. People also say that when you pet a cat, it makes you happy, so they are good for your well-being too.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Cats are …………………………… friendly.

a-never b- rarely c- usually d-sometimes

2-The underlined pronon "they" refers to…………..

a-people b- pets c- claws d-cats

Answer the following:

1- Why are cats good for your well-being?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- Why do you think cats are the best pets ?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

cats are my favorite animals

………………………………………………………………………………………

Test on unit 2 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- The……………………. building is our new gymnasium.

2- We use it during Physical Education ………………………

3- There are some teachers who run ……………………. school.

4- We use gymnasium …………….. basketball, handball, and gymnastics.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-Your ………………….. is a student who helps you get to know the school
a-teacher b-buddy c-father d-son
2- Mr Sergany is the teacher ……………………. runs the football club.
a-when b-where c-which d- who
3-…………………….means intelligent, good at school work.
a- shy b- messy c-clever d- nervous
4- The children feel ……………………. when there is nothing to do.
a- bored b- boring c-exciting d-interesting

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	This is the building where	a	we do physical education.
2	Shy means	b	which grow in our garden.
3	This is the building where	c	students have recess.
4	I really love the red flowers	d	tidy, careful
5		e	worried about talking to people.

4- Read and answer the questions:

Hare is hungry and goes home to eat some carrots. When she gets to her house, she hears a noise inside. She calls out, but a voice warns her not to come in or the animal will eat her. Hare is scared and runs to get her friend Monkey for help. Monkey and Hare go back to the house, but the voice warns them away again. They run to get Elephant for help. Elephant is confident that he can defeat the animal, but when he sees that it is a small mouse, he runs away in fear. Hare, Monkey, and the mouse all laugh at Elephant's reaction.

The moral of the story is that even the biggest and strongest animals can be afraid of something small and seemingly insignificant. It is also a reminder that we should not judge others based on their appearance.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Hare asked her friend Monkey ………………………..help.

a-at b- for c- by d-of

2- Elephant is confident that he can the animal

a-eat b- drink c- defeat d-play

Answer the following:

1- What does Elephant do when sees the mouse ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- What is the moral of the story?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- very – all – We – friendly – are.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- for – here – their – Students – lessons – come - Information Technology.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- favorite – Cats – my – are – animals.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- on – to – benches – There – the – are – trees – also – sit – under.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

don t worry, stay calm

……………………………………………………………………………

7- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

A day with your friends in the school

(happy day – playground – laboratory - gymnasium)

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

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Unit 3 – Vacation plans

LESSON 1 - LET'S GO QUAD BIKING ON TUESDAY

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
vacation	أجازة	quad biking	دراجة رباعية	carnival	كرنفال
Palace	قصر	minaret	مئذنة	trip	رحلة قصيرة
activities	انشطة	explore	يستكشف	sunset	غروب الشمس

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
take	يأخذ	took	taken
go	يذهب	went	gone
ride	يركب	rode	ridden

Expressions

visit the museum	يزور المتحف
go quad biking	يركب دراجة رباعية
ride on a rollercoaster	يركب الافعوانية (قطار الموت)
climb the Bab Zuweila minaret	يتسلق مئذنة باب زويلة
explore the souks	يستكشف الأسواق
That sounds cool	هذا يبدو لطيفا

Samer: I'm really excited about our **vacation**, Basel.
Basel: Yes, me too! I love visiting new places! Let's plan some **activities** for the trip.
Samer: Good idea! There are lots of things to do in Cairo.
Basel: Should we **visit the museum** first? If we go to the museum on Sunday, on Monday we can **take photos at the Manial Palace** for my school project.
Samer: Okay, cool! My mom can go with us. She loves museums. There are also some places outside Cairo that look interesting. Look, here you can **go quad biking in the desert**! And there's a **carnival** in Giza City. Let's go there and **ride on a rollercoaster**?!
Basel: Yes, that sounds amazing. But how do we get to Giza City?
Samer: There are buses from Cairo. If we book now, we're sure to get seats.
Basel: Okay. Here's a bus company that goes to Giza City on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. The first bus leaves at ten o'clock in the morning.
Samer: How long does it take?
Basel: About 30 minutes. It says it arrives at Giza City bus station at **10:30** am.



Samer: Okay, let's ask my dad to book the bus tickets. He can come with us – and my sister too. Randa loves carnivals!
Basel: What else do you want to do?
Samer: Should we go quad biking the next day, on Wednesday?
Basel: Yes, okay. But if you choose our activity for Wednesday, can I choose what to do on Thursday? Let's climb the Bab Zuweila minaret. If we go there in the late afternoon, we can watch the sunset over the city.
Samer: That sounds cool. And in the morning we can explore the souks! They're near the minaret.
Basel: Great! Cairo here we come!

Listen again. Match the days to the activities

1	Sunday	a	go quad biking in the desert	
2	Monday	b	visit a museum	
3	Tuesday	c	ride on a rollercoaster	
4	Wednesday	d	explore the souks	
5	Thursday (morning)	e	take photos at the Manial Palace	
6	Thursday (afternoon)	f	climb the Bab Zuweila minaret	

Look and write expressions a–f from Exercise 2 under photos 1–6

		
explore the souks	………………………………..	………………………………..
		
………………………………..	………………………………..	………………………………..

Exercise on lesson 1:

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1- you can go quad ……………………… in the desert
a-bike b- biking c-bikes d-the bike

2- I love …………………………new places!
a-visit b- visits c- visiting d-visited

3- Let's the Bab Zuweila minaret.
a- climb b- climbs c-climbing d-climbed

3- The first bus leaves at ten o'clock the morning.
a-at b- for c-on d- in

2- Read and answer the questions:

Samer and Basel are planning their trip to Cairo. They are excited about the trip and want to plan some activities. They discuss visiting the museum first, followed by taking photos at the Manial Palace on Monday. Samer's mom will join them as she loves museums. They also plan to visit some places outside Cairo, such as Giza City, where they can go quad biking in the desert and ride on a rollercoaster at the carnival. Basel asks how they can get to Giza City, and Samer suggests taking a bus from Cairo. They find a bus company that goes to Giza City on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, with the first bus leaving at ten o'clock in the morning. The journey takes about 30 minutes, and they arrive at Giza City bus station at 10:30 am. Samer suggests asking his dad to book the bus tickets, and his sister Randa will also join them as she loves carnivals. Basel suggests climbing the Bab Zuweila minaret on Thursday to watch the sunset over the city. In the morning, they plan to explore the souks near the minaret.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-The journey to Giza City takes about ....minutes.

a-three b- thirteen c- thirty d-thirsty

2-They will visit the museum on ....

a-Monday b- Tuesday c- Wednesday d-Thursday

Answer the following:

1- How do they go to Giza City?

....

2- When will they climb the Bab Zuweila minaret ?

....

3- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- museum – Should – visit – the – first – we?

....

2- to – How – we – City – get – Giza – do?

....

3- at – first - o'clock – The – bus – leaves – ten.

....

4- excited – our - I'm – vacation – really – about.

....

4- Punctuate the following:

let s visit giza city on tuesday

....

LESSON 2 -IF WE GO BY BUS, IT'S QUICKER

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
early bird	الطائر المبكر	credit card	بطاقة إئتمان	suggest	يقترح
discount	تخفيض	travel	يسافر	prefer	يفضل

Circle the correct answer, a or b

1 Samer says the bus takes
a less time than the train. b more time than the train

2 The "early bird" discount means tickets cost less
a when you book before you travel. b on the day of travel.

3 Samer's mom prefers to sit next to
a Samer's dad. b the window.

4 Samer suggests the family sits in the
a same row. b red seats.

5 To pay for the tickets online Samer's dad needs his
a bank details. b credit card

Language focus

We use clauses with if or when plus present tense verbs, or a modal verb like can, to talk about facts.

تستخدم الحالة الصفرية من If / when مع الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق.

If we go by bus, it is quicker.

When you book online, you can also choose which seats you want.

The clause with if/when can come at the start of the sentence, or at the end.

When it comes first, we separate the two clauses with a comma.

عندما تبدأ الجملة ب if / when نفصل بين الجملتين بعلامة الكوما.

If you press the button, the tablet switches off.

The tablet switches off if you press this button.

In questions, the clause with if/when usually comes at the end.

عند تكوين السؤال غالبا مايأتي الجزء الخاص ب if / when في النهاية.

How can we get to Giza if we miss the bus?

Does your aunt always cook feteer when you visit her?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1- If you……………… (heat) sugar, it…………………… (melt).
2- If you………………….. (find) my keys, please……………………. (call) this number.
3- It ……………(mean) there's dust in the sky when the clouds……………(be) red.
4- My English always ………..(get better) if I………. (study) the lessons again at home.
5- Please …………………(tell) me if you …………………(need) anything.

Put the words in order. Write the sentences in your notebook:

1 buy / two T-shirts, / you / free / get / one / When / you

When you buy two T-shirts, you get one free.

2- don't water / Plants / if / die / you / them

....

3- press / you / this / button, / the red light / turns on / If

....

4- eat / too much cake, / stomach ache / I / if / I get

....

5- doesn't work / The TV / don't use / the remote control / if / you

....

6- sees / a bee, / my cat / tries / to catch / it / When / she

....

Use the prompts and if to complete the dialogs. Write the sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check

1-Hazem: Mom, there's a problem with the freezer. It isn't working.

Mom: The freezer / not work / you not close / the door / properly

The freezer doesn't work if you don't close the door properly.

2-Leila: Mrs Manal, can we use pencils in the test?

Teacher: No sorry, you can't. tell / me / now / you / not have / a black pen

....

3-Karim: What does this word mean, Sherif?

Sherif: I don't know. look it up / a dictionary / you / not know / a word

....

4-Dad: Please turn the music down, Rana. It's too loud!

Rana: But Dad, I / not can / study / it / be / too quiet

....

5-Selim: What happens / you / block / a person / social media?

....

Dalia: You don't get any messages from them.

Complete the text about study tips with the correct form of the verbs in the box

check – concentrate – eat - finish - have - remember - try - work - write

Study for about 30 minutes but no longer If you 1.................... to study for hours without a break, you can't concentrate. When you 2........................ regular breaks, you 3........................ more. It's also better to study at the same time each day. People's brains 4.................. better if they have a regular routine. Also, don't study when you're hungry! If you 5........................ a healthy meal at lunchtime, you can 6........................ better in the afternoon. It's helpful if you 7..................... down a

list of what you want to do each time your study. Then you can 8.................... it off on the list when you 9.................... studying and feel proud!

Language focus

We use prepositions of time at, on, and in, to say when something happens.

We use at with times: تستخدم مع الأوقات:

at midnight,at eight o'clock,at lunchtime

We use on with days and dates: تستخدم مع التواريخ:

on Friday,on my birthday,on August 17th

We use in with months, seasons, and years: تستخدم مع الشهور والفصول والسنين:

in August,in summer,in 2023

Complete the sentences with at, in, or on

1- We celebrate Sham El-Nessim ....spring.

2- Let's meet outside the school ....10:30 am.

3- We had a science class ....Monday.

4- They went on a trip to the Red Sea......... July.

5- Great news! I'm having a party ....my birthday!

6- What did you do ....the weekend?

Exercise on lesson 2 :

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-He always watches TV .... night.
a-on b-at c-of d-in

2-We never go to schools ....Fridays.
a-on b-at c-of d-in

3-They bought that house ....2020.
a-on b-at c-of d-in

4- Let's meet at the café ....9:30 am.
a-on b-at c-of d-in

5- If you press the button, the tablet off.
a-switch b-switching c-switched d- switches

6-...................my cat sees a bee, it tries to catch it.
a-what b-why c-when d- while

7- We visit Alexandria ....summer.
a-on b-at c-of d-in

8- How can we get to Giza ....we miss the bus?
a-off b-if c-of d-in

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

	(A)		(B)	
1	She feels proud to live in	a	you can't concentrate.	
2	It's also better to study at	b	It's too loud!	
3	What happens if you block	c	such a fantastic place!	
4	If you study for hours without a break,	d	someone on social media?	
5		e	the same time each day.	

6- Punctuate the following:

plants die if you don t water them

....

7- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him how he can study well your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:

guiding elements: (30 minutes - a break - same time – hungry)

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

....
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LESSON 3 – Fatima faces her fear :

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
view	منظر	disappoint	يحبط	incredible	غير معقول
heights	مرتفعات	fear	خوف	below	تحت- اسفل
secret	سر	reach	يصل	proud	فخور
deer	الهسهسة	politely	بأدب	hisses	هسهسة

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
go	يذهـــــب	went	gone
see	يرى	saw	seen

Expressions

climb up to the top	يتسلق للقمة
doesn't want to disappoint her cousin	لاتريد ان تحبط ابنت عمها
Dome of Abu Al-Hawa	قبة أبو الهوا
to look at the view	لكي تنظر للمنظر الطبيعي
proud to live in such a fantastic place!	فخورة ان في مكان رائع كهذا
muddy puddle	بركة موحلة

Look at the pictures. What do you think the story is about? (✓)

a tall buildings b a typical day for a teenage girl c a visit to a famous monument

Fatima's favorite cousin Amal comes to visit her. It is Amal's first time in Aswan. She's very excited. She wants to see all the famous places.



Amal shows Fatima a photo."Can we go visit Dome of Abu Al-Hawa? We can climb up to the top – there's a great view from there!"



Fatima doesn't know what to say. She wants to make Amal happy, but she has a secret: she is afraid of heights. How can she climb the minaret?



Fatima doesn't want to disappoint her cousin, so she decides to face her fear. "That's a good idea," she says,"Let's go on Tuesday in the afternoon. We can watch the sunset."



It's Tuesday and the girls are at Dome of Abu Al-Hawa. After a long climb, they reach the top. Fatima's face is white. She is very scared. But Amal takes her hand



Fatima feels calmer. She lifts her head to look at the view. It is incredible. She can see all of the city below her. Suddenly she doesn't feel scared any more. She feels proud to live in such a fantastic place!



Read and listen again. Answer the questions

1- Who comes to visit Fatima?

……

2- Why is Fatima not sure about the visit to the Dome?

……

3- Why do you think she decides to go?

……

4- When does she suggest they go to Dome of Abu Al-Hawa?

……

5- Why does Amal take Fatima's hand and tell her to breathe slowly?

……

6- Why is Fatima proud at the end of the story?

……

Tip!

Pictures can help you understand what a story is about and give you extra detail. For example, the background can show you where the action happens, and the faces of the characters can tell you how they feel at that moment.

يمكن أن تساعدك الصور على فهم موضوع القصة وتمنحك تفاصيل إضافية. على سبيل المثال، يمكن أن تظهر لك الخلفية مكان حدوث الحدث، ويمكن أن تخبرك وجوه الشخصيات بما يشعرون به في تلك اللحظة.

Look carefully at the pictures and answer the questions. Write sentences in your notebook

1 What do you think Fatima and Amal say to each other when they meet in picture 1?

……

2 How does Fatima feel in picture 3? Why?

……

3 Where are the girls in picture 5? How does Fatima feel? How does Amal feel?

……

4 What does Fatima see in picture 6? How does her feeling change?

……

Story:

Listen and read the story. How many times does Tiger try to eat Dear in the forest?

Little deer in the forest:



Little Deer runs through the forest. He sings as he runs. "Here I am! Little Deer, that me. I'm so clever. You can't catch me!" Soon, he comes to a lake, and stops for a nice cool drink. Just then, Tiger jumps out. "I want to eat you for my lunch, Little Deer," he says. "Hi there, Tiger!" Little Deer says politely. "Sorry, but I can't be your lunch today. I'm too busy! I have to look after the king's lunch." The deer shows Tiger a muddy puddle. "It's soup!" he says. Tiger is interested. The king's soup? Delicious! "Give me some,' says Tiger. "Oh Tiger," says Little Deer. "The King will be angry. But if I go where I can't see you, you can have some.' Little Deer walks slowly away. Then he runs and runs. Behind him, he hears Tiger shout angrily when he drinks the muddy puddle.



Tiger finds Little Deer under a tree. "Now I'm going to eat you, Little Deer," Tiger says: "I'd like to help you Tiger," says Little Deer, "But the king wants me to look after his special drum now. He points at something large and round in the tree. Tiger loves drums. He jumps into the tree and hits it with a stick. There's a bees' nest here. Little Deer runs quickly. Behind him, the bees sting Tiger. Tiger is very tired and angry. He finds Little Deer in a cave. "Oh Tiger." says Little Deer. "Now, the king wants me to look after his belt." Little Deer shows him something on the ground. It's long and thin with beautiful colors. Tiger says, "Let me see!" But it isn't a belt. It's a snake! It hisses and tries to bite Tiger! Little Deer sings as he runs away. "Here I am! Little Deer, that's me. I'm so clever. You can't catch me!"





What does Little Deer tell Tiger about these things?

		
a muddy puddle	a bees' nest	a snake

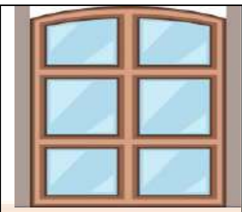
Who is cleverer, little dear or the tiger? Why?

……

PRONUNCIATION

/ w / as I wow – wine - wick	/ v / as in vow – vine - vick
white – worm - went – walk - with - - wolf - wearing - watch.	visit - very - village – vintage - violin – vegetables - volcano

Look and listen. The listen again and repeat

					
water	wolf	window	volcano	violin	vegetables

Listen and circle the word you hear

1- a wet b vet 2- a veil b whale 3- a vest b west

Listen. Complete the words with v or w

1-…. alk 3-…. eb 5-…. orm 7-…. ater
2-… an 4-…. Isit 6-….. ase 8-….. indow

Listen, read, and repeat

1-The white worm went for a walk with a white wolf wearing a watch.

2- I visited a very old village and bought a vintage violin.

Exercise on lesson 2 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Tiger loves ………………………….

2- the bees …………………… Tiger.

3- Tiger hits it with a ………………………..

4- Little Deer runs ……………………

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-Be brave and……………………….your fear.

a-leg b-nose c-face d-arm

2-In the forest animals come to …………………for a nice cool drink.

a-ocean b-lake c-sea d-fridge

3-……………..is something that is kept hidden or not known to others.

a-secret b-news c-hobby d-information

4- The snake……………………………. and tries to bite Tiger!

a-speaks b-shouts c-cries d- hisses

4- Read and answer the questions:

Tiger finds Little Deer in a cave. "Oh Tiger." says Little Deer. "Now, the king wants me to look after his belt." Little Deer shows him something on the ground. It's long and thin with beautiful colors. Tiger says, "Let me see!" But it isn't a belt. It's a snake! It hisses and tries to bite Tiger! Little Deer sings as he runs away. "Here I am! Little Deer, that's me. I'm so clever. You can't catch me!"

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-The snake was long and …………..with beautiful colors.

a-fat b- short c- thin d-old

2- Tiger finds Little Deer in a …………….

a-car b- hole c- nest d- cave

Answer the following:

1-Who is cleverer, little dear or the tiger? Why?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

2-What does the snake try to do with Tiger?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- below – of – She – see – the – city – all – her – can.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

2- can't – me – You – catch.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

3- to – her – Fatima – cousin – want – disappoint - doesn't.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

4- Deer - a tree – Tiger – Little – under – finds.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

i m so clever

…………………………………………………………………………………………

LESSON 4 - WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
guess	يخمن	Orient Train	قطار الشرق	jungle	ادغال
fantasy	خيال	Waterfall	شلال	ocean	محيط
myths	خرافة	Raging River	النهر الثائر	realistic	واقعي
legend	أسطورة	simulation	محاكاة	mountains	جبال
fairy tales	حكايات	environment	بيئة	tropical	استوائي

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
feel	يشعر	felt	felt

Expressions

I want to tell you all about it.	اريد ان اخبرك عنها
light effects	تاثيرات الضوء
with big screens all around you	بشاشات كبيرة حولنا من كل اتجاه
I can't wait	لا استطيع الانتظار

Tip!

A blog post should have a title and date, and use informal language and first person pronouns (I, my, me). It has to include a personal story, and it usually gives the writer's opinions and feelings about their experiences. Bloggers often add photos to make their blogs more attractive.

يجب أن يكون لمشاركة المدونة عنوان وتاريخ ، وأن تستخدم لغة غير رسمية وضمائر الشخص الأول (أنا ، أنا ، أنا). يجب أن يتضمن قصة شخصية ، وعادة ما يعطي آراء الكاتب ومشاعره حول تجاربهم. غالبًا ما يضيف المدونون صورًا لجعل مدوناتهم أكثر جاذبية.

Nashwa's blog BLOG HOME ABOUT ME LINKS ARCHIVE

All the fun of the Carnival! Tuesday June 3rd

Today is my birthday and guess where I am? I'm with my family for my special birthday surprise at carnival! I want to tell you all about it.

When you arrive at the park you are suddenly in a world of fantasy and fairy tales – it's really exciting. There is a lot to see and do here. There are amazing rides to try like the rollercoaster (if you're brave!), and theaters where you can watch shows and concerts. There are places to eat and stores ,too.

The children's section has nine rides including the *Orient Train*. We have tickets for that at 10 o'clock. My brother Hasim loves water rides, so he wants to go on some of

those later this morning. At eleven thirty we have tickets for the *Waterfalls* ride it has some high sections so it's a bit scary, and you get very wet!

In the afternoon Dad and I want to go to the simulation theater. You sit in your seat with big screens all around you, and there are sound and light effects. it feels like you're in different places around the world – tropical jungles, snowy mountains, even under the ocean. It's very realistic – I can't wait! What a great birthday present – thanks Mom and Dad!





Plan your own blog post about a place you like visiting. Think about these things and use the mind map to help you make notes

- Where is the place?
- Who is with you?
- What can you do there?
- Why do you like it?
- What adjectives do you think describe it?

………….'s blog	BLOG HOME	ABOUT ME	LINKS	ARCHIVE

……………………………… ……………………

……

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……

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LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
destination	وجهة	explore	يستكشف	brochure	نشرة - منشور
relax	يسترخي - هادئ	monastery	دير	description	وصف

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
see	يري	saw	seen
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten

Expressions

by the Red Sea	بجوار البحر الاحمر
St Catherine's monastery	دير سانت كاثرين

Sharm el-Sheikh – an amazing holiday destination!

Sharm el-Sheikh is an interesting and busy town in Egypt by the Red Sea. There are lots of things to see and do.

- swim in the sea
- relax at the beach
- explore the town



- visit St Catherine's monastery



- go quad biking in the desert



- ride on a camel
- eat good food



Work on your own. Think and research

1- Think about a place you visited. Make a list of things you can see and do there.

1- فكر في مكان زرته. قم بإعداد قائمة بالأشياء التي يمكنك رؤيتها والقيام بها هناك.

2- Do some research on four of the things and make notes. Where is it? How do you get there? How much does it cost? What can you do or see?

2- قم ببعض البحث عن أربعة من الأشياء وقم بتدوين الملاحظات. أين هي؟ كيف تصل إلى هناك؟ كم يكلف؟ ماذا يمكنك أن تفعل أو ترى؟

Read and do. Make a tourist brochure about the place you chose

1- Find some photos or pictures of the places you want to include in your brochure.

2- Write a description of each place under the photos. Include opening times, how to get there, and information about tickets.

3- Check that the spelling, grammar, and punctuation is correct.

1 -ابحث عن بعض الصور أو الصور للأماكن التي تريد تضمينها في الكتيب الخاص بك.

2 -أكتب وصف لكل مكان تحت الصور . قم بتضمين أوقات العمل وكيفية الوصول إلى هناك ومعلومات حول التذاكر.

3- التأكد من صحة الإملاء والنحو وعلامات الترقيم.

....	....

Look and write what the people are doing

		
....	....	....
		
....	....	....

Circle the correct prepositions

1- My birthday is in / on winter.

2- Let's go to the library on / at Tuesday.

3- I often get up late on / in Sundays.

4- Dina does her homework on / in the weekend.

5- We visit my cousins in Aswan at / in July.

Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Sharm el-Sheikh is an interesting and busy .... in Egypt.
2- Sharm el-Sheikh is .... the Red Sea.
3- You can .... at the beach in Sharm el-Sheikh.
4- You can .... in the sea in Sharm el-Sheikh.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-........................is an occasion or period of public enjoyment and entertainment.
a-meating b- carnival c-lecture d-walking
2- visit St Catherine's .... in Sharm el-Sheikh.
a-zoo b-cinema c-museum d- monastery
3- Sharm el-Sheikh – an amazing holiday!
a-space b-distance c- destination d- river
4-You have to be .... to try the rollercoaster.
a-clever b-careless c- kind d- brave

4- Read and answer the questions:

Luxor is a city in southern Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile River. Luxor is famous for its many ancient monuments, including the Karnak Temple, the Luxor Temple, and the Valley of the Kings. Luxor is a popular tourist destination and is known as the "World's Greatest Open-Air Museum". It is a fascinating place to learn about ancient Egyptian history and culture. Luxor is a fascinating and unforgettable place to visit. It is a city where you can step back in time and explore the ancient world of the pharaohs.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Luxor is on the ....bank of the nile.
a-east b- west c- south d-north
2-The underlined word "fascinating" close in meaning to....................
a-borng b- ugly c- herrible d-attractive

Answer the following:

1- What is Luxor famous for ?
....
2- Mention three monuments you can visit in Luxor ?
....

6- Punctuate the following:

we have tickets for that at 10 o clock
....

Test on unit 3 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Basel, Samar and Amr are ……………………..

2- Amr likes ……………………… photoes.

3- Basel likes visiting the …………………………

4- Samar likes ……………………….. on a rollercoaster.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1- Active people always wake up …………………… dawn.
a-in b-on c-at d-of

2- If we put wood in water , it …………………..
a- float b- floating c- floated d- floats

3- You can go…………………… biking in the desert!
a- play b- quad c- run d- eat

4- My English always……………………… if I study the lessons again at home.
a- gets better b- getting better c- get better d- got better

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	When you book online, you can also	a	so it's a bit scary.
2	If we go there in the late afternoon,	b	including the Orient Train.
3	The Waterfalls ride has some high sections	c	We can watch the sunset.
4	The children's section has nine rides	d	choose which seats you want.
5		e	you can concentrate better

4- Read and answer the questions:

A simulation theater is a facility that uses simulation technology to create realistic environments for training and education. Simulation theaters are used in a variety of fields, including medicine, aviation, and military.

Simulation theater can also be used for enjoyment. For example, there are now immersive theater experiences that use simulation technology to create realistic and interactive environments. These experiences can be used to tell stories, create games, or even just provide a fun and engaging way to learn.

Immersive theater experiences can be a lot of fun, and they can also be a powerful way to tell stories and explore different ideas. They are still a relatively new form of entertainment, but they are becoming increasingly popular.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- A simulation theater uses………. technology to create realistic environments

a-ancient b- old c- simulation d-traditional

2- for enjoyment it can be used to ………………………….games.

a-tell b- create c- sing d-read

Answer the following:

1- What is a simulation theater?

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- Mention four fields use a simulation theatre.

……………………………………………………………………………………

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- plan – for - Let's – some - the trip – activities.

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- to – and – There - a lot – here – see – do – is.

……………………………………………………………………………………

3- for – tickets – to – We – credit – card – use – the – online – pay.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- places – visiting – I – new – love.

……………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

samer s mom prefers to sit next to the window

……………………………………………………………………………………

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

An amazing day in the carnival

(fantasy world - Orient Train - Waterfalls -simulation theater)

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

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……………………………………………………………………………………

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Unit 4 -CELEBRATE GOOD TIMES!

LESSON 1 CAN YOU BLOW UP SOME BALLOONS?

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
streamers	اشرطة الزينة	decorating	يزين	fireworks	العاب نارية
scissors	مقص	invitations	دعوة	string	خيط

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hang up	يعلق	hung up	hung up
blow up	ينفخ	blew up	blown up
send	يرسل	sent	sent
Know	يعرف	knew	known

Expressions

hanging up the streamers	يعلق اشرطة الزينة
blow up some balloons	ينفخ بعض البالونات
decorating the birthday cake	يزين كيكة تورتة عيد الميلاد
wrote "RSVP"	كتب " الرد اذا سمحت"
make a playlist	يعمل قائمة تشغيل
let off the fireworks	يشعل الألعاب النارية

RSVP is an acronym that stands for the French phrase "répondez s'il vous plaît," which translates to, "Respond if you please."

RSVP هو اختصار للعبارة الفرنسية "répondez s'il vous plaît"، والتي تُترجم إلى "الرد إذا أردت".

Hany: Hi Youssef, what are you doing?
Youssef: Hi, Hany. I'm hanging up the streamers for my sister, Nessma's, party. Can you help me?
Hany: Sure. What can I do, cousin?
Youssef: Will you pass me the scissors, please? I'm tying the streamers together and I need to cut the string. Can you also blow up some balloons? We need to hang those up too.
Hany: I can try! What are Nessma's sisters doing? Are they helping?
Youssef: Dalida and Noha? Yes, they are. They're decorating the birthday cake. They have candles for it too. Oh, there's Amina. Amina! Are you sending the invitations?
Amina: Hi Youssef. Yes, I am. But I'm sending everyone email invitations.
Youssef: Good idea. How many people are coming?

Amina: I'm not sure yet, but I wrote "RSVP" on the invitations. That means everyone has to let me know if they're coming.
Hany: Who's choosing the music?
Amina: Dalida made a playlist for my party on her phone, and it was really great.
Hany: That's right. It was really good. We can ask her to make a playlist after she finishes the cake.
Amina: And we need to find someone for the fireworks.
Youssef: Yes, Nessma loves them. We need an adult to let off the fireworks in the yard when it gets dark. I know, I'll ask my dad to do it.

Listen a gain and write the expression:

		
……………………………………………	……………………………………………	……………………………………………
		
……………………………………………	……………………………………………	……………………………………………

Who is doing these things? Read and match

1	hanging up the streamers	a	Dalida and Noha
2	blowing up the balloons	b	Amina
3	decorating the cake	c	Hany
4	send the invitations	d	Youssef



You write it. It's like a letter asking to come to a party or event. What is it?

It's an invitation!



Exercise on lesson 1 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Amina told Hany that Dalida had made a …………………… for her party.

2- Dalida had made it on her………………………

3- Hany agreed that it was…………………………..

4- They ask Dalida to make it for their party after she finished the …………………..

2- Read and answer the questions:

Hany and Youssef were busy preparing for Nessma's birthday party. Hany helped Youssef hang up streamers. Dalida and Noha decorated the cake. Amina sent out email invitations. Youssef asked Hany to pass him the scissors. He was tying the streamers together and needed to cut the string. Hany said he could also blow up some balloons. They needed to hang those up too. Amina came into the room. She asked if they were almost done. Youssef said they were almost there. Hany was helping him hang up the streamers, and Dalida and Noha were decorating the cake. Amina said she was not sure how many people were coming yet, but she had written RSVP on the invitations. That meant everyone had to let her know if they were coming. Hany asked who was choosing the music. Amina said Dalida had made a playlist for her party on her phone. It was really great. They could ask her to make a playlist after she finished the cake.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Who was choosing the music?

a- Dalida b- Amina c- Noha d- Nessma

2- The underlined pronoun " He " refers to..................

a- Amina b- Noha c- Hany d- Youssef

Answer the following:

1- What did Dalida and Noha do?

....

2- How was the playlist, which Dalida had made?

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- for – Dalida – party – a playlist – my – made.

....

2- are – doing - Nessma's – What – sisters?

....

3- up – for - I'm – sister – hanging – the streamers – my.

....

4- are – How – coming – people – many?

....

6- Punctuate the following:

I'll ask my dad to do it.

....

LESSON 2 - I'M STUDYING HARD FOR MY EXAMS

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
free time	وقت فراغ	documentary	فيلم وثائقي	revision	مراجعة
cycling	ركوب الدراجة	already	بالفعل	history	تاريخ

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
spend	يقضي	spent	spent
take	يأخذ	took	taken

Expressions

with my nose in a book!	وانفي في الكتاب
looking forward to	يتطلع الي – يشتاق الي
It's really hot here already!	الجو حار حقًا هنا بالفعل!
but it's taking ages	لكن الأمر يستغرق وقتًا طويلاً

Listen and read Wael's email to his friend Samer. Do the boys live in the same city

From:	Wael@qwikmail.com
To:	Samer@egyptmail.com
Subject	What's your news?

Hi Samer,
How are things?
I'm studying hard for my exams at the moment. But don't worry, I'm not spending all my free time with my nose in a book! I know it's important to get outside and do some exercise too, so I'm going running every morning in the park. I'm also cycling on the weekends with my dad. I'm trying to see my friends a few times a week too – it's good to relax and have fun sometimes, and we try not to talk about how our revision is going! My friend Asser is organizing a party at his house for the end of the exams, so we are all looking forward to that.
Do you have exams this term? Are you studying too, or enjoying the summer? What's the weather like in Alexandria? It's really hot here already!
In your last email you ask me what I'm reading at the moment. I'm finishing Everything Ancient Egypt but it's taking ages because I'm a slow reader! I am enjoying it – I love history books – and the documentary is good, too. (My mom said she will get me the DVD). What about you? What are you reading?
Write soon and tell me your news,
Wael

Read and write T (True) or F (False)

1	Wael doesn't have any free time at the moment.	( )
2	When he sees his friends they always talk about their exams.	( )
3	There is a party at Wael's house soon.	( )
4	Wael reads slowly.	( )

Language focus

We use the present continuous to talk about actions in progress around now with time phrases like **this week**, **at the moment**, and **today**:

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الإجراءات الجارية حاليًا مع عبارات الوقت مثل هذا الأسبوع ، في الوقت الحالي، واليوم:

ويتكون من الفاعل ثم (am / is / are) ثم الفعل مضافا له (ing):

Subject + am / is / are + V.ing

She's studying for her exams this week.
They aren't enjoying their vacation.

عند تكوين سؤال بهل نقدم (Is / Are) علي الفاعل:

Are you playing football this year? Yes, I am. / No,I'm not.
Remember! We also use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening at the moment of speaking:

تذكر! نستخدم أيضًا المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الأفعال التي تحدث في لحظة التحدث:

What are you doing, girls? We're helping to make the birthday cake.

Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verb

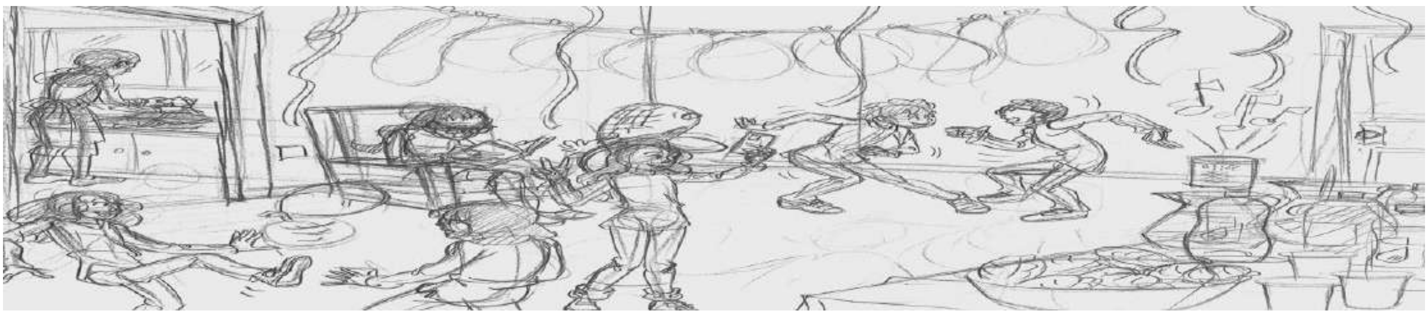
1 My dad ....in France for three months. (work) We miss him!
2 The students ....hard for a music concert next month. (practice)
3 Where............. your brother.................. in the USA? (study)
4 Prices ....a lot this year. (go up)
5 Where ....Basel and Amir ....their football game today? (play)
6 I ....basketball this week, I have too much school work. (not play)



What are you doing this week, Malak?

I'm practicing for the football game. It's on Sunday





Listen and look at the picture. Answer the questions

1 Whose birthday party is it?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2 Why isn't Salma at the party?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3 What does Nessma show Salima?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4 Where are they going now?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Look at the picture again. Read and write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false statements .

1- The party is in the kitchen. F

The party is in the living room.

2- Nessma is wearing a red T-shirt.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- There are boys and girls at the party.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4- The girls aren't dancing.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Two boys are playing football.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Nessma's mom is in the living room.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Language focus

We also use the present continuous to describe things that are happening in a picture.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر أيضًا لوصف الأشياء التي تحدث في صورة.

What are Noha and Dalida doing there?

They're playing football with the balloons.

Complete the sentences about the picture. Then listen and check

1- Nessma ………………………………a party hat. (wear)

2- Noha and Dalida……………………… football with balloons. (play)

3- Hany and Youssef ……………………………to dance. (try)

4- Amina……………………………… a book in an armchair. (read)

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the picture:

Who is wearing a blue T-shirt? -Nessma.

……………………………………….? -……………

……………………………………….? -…………..

Language focus

We use can or will when we ask friends or family to help us. We often add please at the end of the request:

نستخدم can أو will عندما نطلب من الأصدقاء أو العائلة مساعدتنا. غالبًا ما نضيف من فضلك في نهاية الطلب: ويسمى الطلب بطريقة مهذبة:

Can you show me the photos?
Will you feed the cat, please?
Dad,can you take me to school, please?

Put the words in order. Write the sentences in your notebook

1- I / borrow / Can / phone, / your / please?
Can I borrow your phone, please?
2- streamers? / hang up / the / you / Will / me / help
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
3- you / Can / the glue, / pass / please? / me
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
4- you / Will / bake / cake / the / the party? / for
……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Exercise on lesson 2 :

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-She is ………………. Lunch now.
a-cook b-cooks c-cooking d-cooked
2-They ………………. playing a football match.
a-am b-is c-are d-was
3-What ………………….. Ali doing at the moment?
a-am b-is c-are d-was
4-Ahmed and his sister are ………………….. T.V.
a-am b-is c-are d-was
5-…………………you give me your camera, please?
a-Was b-Were c-Are d-Will
6-We are all looking …………………….. to our friend party.
a-forward b-for c-up d-off

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- in – the - What's – weather – Alexandria – like?
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
2- and – there – What – Noha – are – Dalida – doing?
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
3- you – please – Will – the cat, – feed?
……………………………………………………………………………………………………

LESSON 3 – BIRTHDAYS AROUND THE WORLD.

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
candles	شمع	guest	ضيف او نزيل	USA	الولايات المتحدة الامريكية
adults	بالغ او راشد	noodles	مكرونة او شعرية	Britain	بريطانيا
especially	خاصة - لاسيما	peaches	خوخ	South Africa	جنوب افريقيا
include	يشمل او يتضمن	guests	ضيوف	Holland	الهولندي
snacks	وجبات خفيفة	Chinese	صينى	Nigeria	نيجيريا

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
burn	يلصق – يلتصق	burnt	burnt
sing	يغني	sang	Sung
blow		blew	blown

Expressions

all over the world	في كل انحاء العالم
blow out the candles	نفخ الشموع
the most important people	أهم الناس

Listen and read the text. Which birthday tradition is the strangest? Discuss with a partner

1- Our birthday celebration

Birthdays are celebrated all over the world what do we do in Egypt? We usually make birthday cakes for our children and put candles on them to show their age. We often have parties with a lot of family and friends. The children usually get a present, too.



2- Birthdays are not just for children

What about in other countries? In the USA and Britain, it is usual to give good friends and family presents on their birthdays even when they are adults. People often give other people birthday cards too, especially on important birthdays. In South Africa, 21 is an important birthday because you become an adult at this age. In Holland, children get bigger presents when they are 5, 10, 15 or 20. In Nigeria, the most important birthdays are when someone is one, 10 and 15.



3- Candles and cakes.



Children everywhere like party food. This often includes small cakes, sandwiches and snacks. In many countries, children like to blow out the candles on their birthday cakes. It is good to do this with one breath! But in India, the candles are left to burn. Did you know that when it is a child's birthday in Brazil, they give the first piece of their birthday cake to the most important people in their family their mom and dad! In India too, the birthday child gives cake to all the guests at their party first, before they have some themselves.

4- A longer life.



Some countries have different birthday food. In China people like to eat long noodles or peaches on their birthday. Why? Because they think that these can give you a long life. And Chinese people are often older. Why? Because they become one on the day they are born. So if you are ten, a Chinese child is eleven.



Tip!

To match headings to paragraphs in a text, look for key words first. What is the topic of the key words in each paragraph? Then look at the headings. Are there any words that are the same or are about the same topics?

لمطابقة العناوين بالفقرات في النص، ابحث عن الكلمات الرئيسية أولاً. ما هو موضوع الكلمات الرئيسية في كل فقرة؟ ثم ابحث في العناوين. هل هناك كلمات متطابقة أو قريبة من المطابقة حول نفس المواضيع؟

Look at the words in bold. What type of words are they? How do you know? Match them to their meanings

1	adults	a	the air that comes out of your mouth.	
2	blow out	b	to produce heat and flames.	
3	breath	c	Fully grown people, not children.	
4	burn	d	people you invite to your home.	
5	guests	e	to send air through your mouth to stop fire or flame	

Read again. Answer the questions

1- Paragraph 1: Who do we usually invite for birthday parties?

We usually invite a lot of family and friends.

2- Paragraph 2: In which countries are 10 and 15 important birthdays?

....

3- Paragraph 3: Who gets the first piece of birthday cake in India?

....

4- Poragraph 4: How old are Chinese children when they are born?

....

Work with a partner. Discuss the questions

1-Which birthday tradition from the text is the most interesting? Why?

....

2 Are there any other special birthday traditions in your country?

....

3 How do you celebrate birthdays in your family?

....

C L I L - MATH

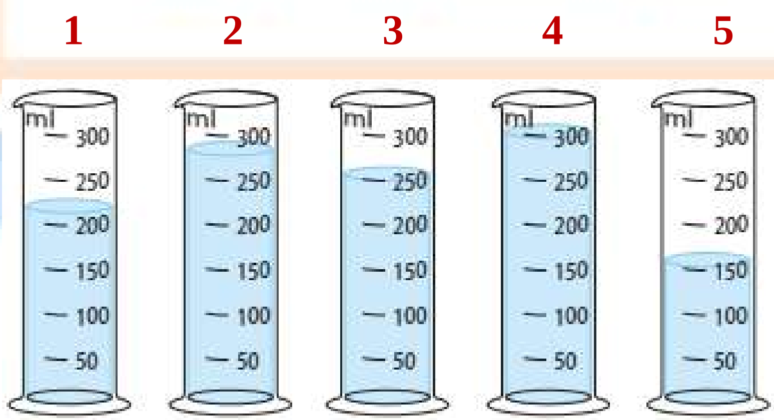
Estimating volume

Tip!

When we talk about the amount of something, we don't always need to be exact. We can estimate, or guess, the amount. For example, if your mom asks you, "How much milk is there in the fridge?" You can say, "There's about half a liter" not, "There's 487 milliliters." We often use the word about when giving an estimate.

عندما نتحدث عن مقدار شيء ما ، لا نحتاج دائمًا إلى أن نكون دقيقين. يمكننا تقدير الكمية أو تخمينها. على سبيل المثال ، إذا سألتك والدتك ، "ما كمية الحليب الموجودة في الثلاجة؟" يمكنك أن تقول ، "هناك حوالي نصف لتر" وليس "هناك 487 مليلتر." غالبًا ما نستخدم كلمة "حوالي" عند إعطاء تقدير.

Look at the measuring tubes. Estimate how much water is in each one? How much water is there in total?



1-.................. ml

2-..................... ml

3-..................... ml

4-.....................ml

5-..................... ml

6- There's about.................................... ml of water in total.

PRONUNCIATION

1- Look, listen, and repeat

a – e تنطق /ei/ as train – ate - gate	e / ea تنطق /e / as bed – head - shed
Wait – stay - cake	Bread – ledge - get

Look, listen, and repeat


cake


train


say


Bed


head


Shed

Read the words and write them in the correct group

Bake – bread - get - ledge - pay - said - stay - wait

/ei/	/e/
Bake	

Listen and circle the word that you hear

1- Is this the main / men paragraph in the text?
2- I think the tools are in the shed / shade.
3- I want to sail / sell a boat!
4- I met / mate my friend Gameela at elementary school.
5- Hany has a pain / pen in his foot,

Exercise on lesson 3:

1- Listen and complete:

1-In the USA and ...., they give good friends presents on their birthdays.

2- People often give other people birthday .... Too.

3- In the USA, they give presents even you are ....

4-People often give good friends presents especially on .... birthdays.

2-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	China people like to eat long noodles	a	do in birthdays parties?	
2	We often have parties with a lot of	b	on the day they are born.	
3	Chinese people become one	c	or peaches on their birthday.	
4	what do people in Egypt	d	Birthday party	
5		e	family and friends.	

3 - Read and answer the questions:

Birthdays are celebrated all over the world what do we do in Egypt? We usually make birthday cakes for our children and put candles on them to show their age. We often have parties with a lot of family and friends. The children usually get a present, too.

Children everywhere like party food. This often includes small cakes, sandwiches and snacks. In many countries, children like to blow out the candles on their birthday cakes. It is good to do this with one breath!

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-We make cakes and put in.......................... them in birthdays.

a-balls b- candles c- boxes d-books

2- children like to blow...................... the candles on their birthday cakes.

a-off b- on c- up d- out

Answer the following:

1- what do we do in Egypt to celebrate birthdays?

....

2- What do children like in parties?

....

6- Punctuate the following:

we usually make birthday cakes in egypt

....

LESSON 4 - WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Annual	سنوي	details	تفاصيل	Location	موقع
Celebration	احتفال	community	مجتمع	confirm	يؤكد
event	حدث	attend	يحضر	formal	رسمي

Expressions

As well as students and teachers	وكذلك الطلاب والمعلمين
the local community	المجتمع المحلي
Please reply by August 31	الرجاء الرد قبل 31 أغسطس
Yours sincerely,	المخلص لك

Tip!

We use formal language when we speak or write to people we don't know very well. We use polite language and correct spelling and grammar in formal writing.

نصيحة! نستخدم لغة رسمية عندما نتحدث أو نكتب إلى أشخاص لا نعرفهم جيدًا. نستخدم لغة مهذبة وإملاء وقواعد صحيحين فى الكتابة الرسمية.

Read the invitation and answer the questions

From:	elebrationgroup@binhaddouschool.com
To:	Mr Ahmed Hegazy
Subject	Annual Celebration

Dear Mr Ahmed,

I am writing to invite you to our school's annual celebration this year. We are organizing a special day for the event on Friday October 15 (details below). As well as students and teachers, we are inviting people from the local community who often help our school. We very much hope you can attend.

Date: Friday October 15

Time: 4:00 pm – 7:00 pm

Location: School Sports Hall

RSVP in writing to the email address above

Please reply by August 31 to confirm if you can attend the celebration.

Yours sincerely,

Randa Gamal

1-What is the celebration? *the school's annual celebration*

2-Who is the invitation addressed to?……………………………………………………………………

3-When and where is the celebration?……………………………………………………………………

4-When does Randa ask to receive Mr Ahmed's reply?……………………………………………

Read the informal expressions 1–4 . Then look at the invitation in Exercise 2 and write the formal versions:

1- Speak soon, *Yours sincerely,*

2- Hi Leila,…………………………………

3- Let me know…………………………..

4- I'm emailing you about ……………..…

Look at the words in bold. Match them to the more informal expressions

1	annual	a	say yes or no	
2	celebration	b	party	
3	attend	c	come to	
4	confirm	d	every year	

Write a formal invitation in your notebook to a celebration in your school or community. Use Randa's email to help you. Include a subject heading, the name of the person you are inviting, and information about:

- what the celebration is for
- when it is (time and date)
- where it is
- when the person has to reply

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

……………………………………………………
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LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Work in small groups. Discuss and decide

You are going to make a poster for a celebration at your school or in your community.

ستقوم بعمل ملصق للاحتفال في مدرستك أو في مجتمعك.

1 What are you celebrating? Who do you want to come?

ماذا تحتفل؟ من تريد ان ياتي؟

2 Plan your poster. What information do you need to include? (place, date, time)

خطط للملصق الخاص بك. ما هي المعلومات التي تحتاج إلى تضمينها؟ (مكان، التاريخ والوقت)

3 Think about the design. What can help make people notice and read your poster? (i.e. lots of color, different kinds of writing, photos)

فكر في التصميم. ما الذي يمكن أن يساعد في جعل الناس يلاحظون ويقرأون الملصق الخاص بك؟ (أي الكثير من الألوان وأنواع مختلفة من الكتابة والصور)

Read and do

1- Read your poster. Look carefully at the title, text, and pictures.

اقرأ الملصق الخاص بك. انظر بعناية إلى العنوان والنص والصور.

2- Give your celebration a name and write a title.

امنح احتفالك اسمًا واكتب عنوانًا.

3- Write a description of the event and the things people can do.

اكتب وصفًا للحدث والأشياء التي يمكن للأشخاص القيام بها.

4- Add a photo/some photos.

أضف صورة / بعض الصور.

5- Include information about the place, date, and time.

قم بتضمين معلومات حول المكان والتاريخ والوقت.

6- Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?

تحقق من كتابتك: هل الإملاء والنحو وعلامات الترقيم صحيحة؟



Book Day Party!

Let's celebrate reading!

Dress up as your favorite character
from your favorite book.
Figure out which character your friends are
from the clothes they are wearing.
We have an amazing prize for the best costume.
Come and try our drinks and delicious snacks!
Thursday, 2 pm, in the school hall
Parents, brothers, and sisters are all welcome!

Look and write. Use the words from the box

1 let off fireworks	2 decorate a cake	3 make a playlist
4 write invitations	5 blow up balloons	6 hang up streamers

		
....	....	....
		
....	....	....

Complete the sentences with the present continuous of the verbs in brackets

1- I *am not organizing* my sister's party. (not organize)
2- ....you................. the glasses? (wash)
3- ....he.................. the invitation? (write)
4- Mom............................... the cake. (not make)
5- We ....the decorations today. (buy)
6- I ....on a new project. (work)

Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1 - On my birthday, My friends gave me ......
a-prizes b-present c-prices d-traditions
2 - My mom is........................... a delicious cake .
a-doing b-studying c-making d-pulling
3 - The word...............is the opposite of usual .
a-unusual b-strange c-important d-unkind
4-We use the.................. language with people we don't know .
a- formal b-informal c-information d-slang
5-We use.................. language and correct spelling in formal emails .
a-polite b-impolite c-English d-Arabic
6 - The word.................. means from year to year .
a-weekly b-monthly c- daily d-annual
7-We say.................... at the beginning of an email .
a-write soon b-Goodbye c-Dear d-See you soon

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Dress up as your favorite character	a	and delicious snacks!
2	I am writing to invite you to our	b	receive Mr Ahmed's reply?
3	Come and try our drinks	c	Your favorite food.
4	When does Randa ask to	d	school's annual celebration this year.
5		e	from your favorite book.

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- people – community – We – from – inviting - the local – are.

....

2- a special – We – day – organizing – are.

....

3- celebration – What – the – is?

....

4- very – you – We – hope – attend – can – much.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

my birthday is next friday

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Your favorite birthday party

(invite – friends – birthday cake – sing -play)

....
....
....
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Test on unit 4 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- I am writing to invite you to our school's .... Celebration.

2- We are organizing a .... day.

3- We are inviting people from the .... community.

4- We very much hope you can ....

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1- I think the tools are in the ....

a-head b-bed c-shed d-wood

2- What .... Ali doing at the moment?

a-am b-is c-are d-was

3- I'm also .... on the weekends with my dad.

a-cycle b-cycles c-cycling d-cycled

4- We use........... language when we speak or write to people we don't know.

a- formal b-informal c-information d-slang

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Every countries have	a	like party food.
2	Annual means	b	Fully grown people, not children.
3	Children everywhere	c	their special birthdays.
4	Adults means	d	Every month.
5		e	Every year.

4- Read and answer the questions:

Some countries have different birthday food. In China people like to eat long noodles or peaches on their birthday. Why? Because they think that these can give you a long life. And Chinese people are often older. Why? Because they become one on the day they are born. So if you are ten, a Chinese child is eleven.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- In China people like to eat long .... or peaches on their birthday.

a-candles b- noodles c- flowers d-candies

2-The underlined word" " is a kind of....................

a-vegetables b- candies c- fruits d-drinks

Answer the following:

1- What do Chinese people like to eat on their birthdays?

....

2- Why are Chinese people often older?

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- streamers – hang up – the – you – Will – me – help ?

....

2- a special – We – day – organizing – are.

....

3- in – the - What's – weather – Cairo – like?

....

4- a red – Nessma - T-shirt – wearing - is.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

yes they are

....

7- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Omar to invite him to your birthday your name is Mahmoud and your email address is omarmahoud@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

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....

....

Unit 5 - Amazing Journeys

LESSON 1 - HE WENT BY SHIP

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
diary	مفكرة يومية	voyage	رحلة بحرية	Korcula	كوركولا
vacation	إجازة	imagine	يتخيل	Venice	مدينة البندقية
explorer	مستكشف	experiences	خبرات	Iran	إيران
century	قرن 100 عام	Croatia	كرواتيا	China	الصين

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يصنع - يعمل	made	made

Expressions

It's a really interesting museum	إنه متحف مثير للاهتمام حقًا
Italian explorer	مستكشف إيطالي
Wow, what an adventure!	واو، يا لها من مغامرة!
It's very far away	إنه بعيد جدًا

Work with a partner. Do you know these famous explorers from the past? Discuss

Where did they go?

....

Why are they famous?

....

		
Ibn Battuta 1304–1368	Vasco da Gama 1460–1524	Marco Polo 1254–1324

Listen and read. Where did Injy go on vacation? What was her favorite thing during the trip?



Rana: What are you reading, Injy?
Injy: Oh hi, Rana. It's my travel diary. I want to remember my family's vacation in Croatia a few years ago.
Rana: That's a good idea. What was your favorite thing about the vacation?
Injy: I think it was visiting the Marco Polo museum.

Rana: Really? Where is that?
Injy: It's on an island called Korcula. We took a trip there. It's a really interesting museum all about the travels of Marco Polo.
Rana: Who was Marco Polo?
Injy: He was an Italian explorer and one of the first people from the west to visit China. He went there in the 13th century and wrote a diary about his experiences. It's called The Travels of Marco Polo.
Rana: How did people get to China in those days? It's very far away. You couldn't just fly there, or travel by train!
Injy: It was very difficult – the journey took years! Marco Polo went on a long voyage by sea. He sailed by ship from Venice to Korcula, and then on to Iran. When he got to Hormuz, he stopped and went across the desert. He rode a camel all the way to China!
Rana: Wow, what an adventure!
Injy: Yes, and imagine arriving in China almost 800 years ago! It was so different then. The museum had a lot of things from ancient China. It really made the story of Marco Polo come to life.

Read and write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check (✓)

1	The museum was about a famous traveler.	( )
2	He wrote a poem about his experiences.	( )
3	He traveled all the way to China by ship.	( )
4	He went to China eight hundred years ago.	( )
5	The museum had a lot of objects from ancient China.	( )

Find expressions in the text with the nouns for travel below. Complete

1- ……………….. a journey 2-……………….. a camel 3-……………….. a trip
4-……………….. a voyage 5-……………….. by ship 6-……………….. by train

Write expressions from Exercise 4 under the photos. Use the infinitive form without to

			
go on a voyage	……………………………	……………………………	……………………………

Exercise on lesson 1 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- Injy told Rana that Marco Polo had a long and ……………………… journey.

2- Marco Polo ……………………… from Venice to Korcula.

3- Marco Polo crossed the ………………… on a camel until he reached China.

4- After Korcula, Marco Polo went to ……………………………

2- Read and answer the questions:

Injy was reading her travel diary. She wanted to remember the wonderful vacation she had with her family in Croatia. Rana, her friend, came over and asked her what she was reading. Injy told her that it was her diary and that she was thinking about the Marco Polo museum. Rana was curious and wanted to know more.

Injy explained that the museum was on an island called Korcula, where they had taken a trip. She said that the museum was all about the travels of Marco Polo, an Italian explorer who visited China in the 13th century. He wrote a diary about his experiences, which was very famous. Rana wondered how he got to China, since it was very far away and there were no planes or trains back then.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Injy was reading her travel……………….

a-book b- diary c- magazine d-note

2- Korcula is a ………………………………..

a-lake b- country c- island d-village

Answer the following:

1- When did Marco Polo visit China ?

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- How do you think Marco Polo got to China ?

……………………………………………………………………………………

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- to – all – <u>He</u> – rode – China - the way – a camel!

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- thing – <u>What</u> – the vacation – was – favorite – your – about?

……………………………………………………………………………………

3- things – China – <u>The museum</u> – a lot – had – of – from – ancient .

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- by – a long – <u>Marco Polo</u> – on – voyage – sea – went.

……………………………………………………………………………………

LESSON 2 - A SURPRISING DISCOVERY

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Almost	بالكاد	triangular	الثلاثي	axes	محاور
discovery	اكتشاف	complicated	معقد	civilization	الحضارة
artifacts	الآثار	incredible	رائع	inspiration	إلهام
sculptures	منحوتات	archaeologists	علماء الآثار	The Ife	إيفي
human gures	الشخصيات البشرية	advanced	متقدم	mystery	أحجِيَّة

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
find	يجد	found	found
Has / have	يملك - يتناول	had	had
make	يصنع	made	made
go	يذهب	went	gone
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Expressions

Almost 100 years ago	منذ ما يقرب من 100 سنة
Nok in Nigeria	نوك في نيجيريا
beautiful clay sculptures of human gures	منحوتات طينية جميلة لشخصيات بشرية.
all in the same style	كل ذلك بنفس الأسلوب
The quality of the work	جودة العمل
the later Ife people	شعب إيفي اللاحق

Listen and read. Which two cultures are mentioned?



Almost 100 years ago there was a very surprising discovery in the small village of Nok in Nigeria, a country in West Africa. Local people found some unusual objects under the ground. These artifacts were beautiful clay sculptures of human gures. The sculptures were all in the same style: they had unusual triangular eyes and complicated hair styles. They were usually in a sitting position with their hands on their knees. The quality of the work was incredible.

A team of archaeologists went to the area to find out more. They found many similar sculptures in an area of hundreds of kilometres around Nok. There were also iron farming tools and stone axes. The archaeologists agreed these were from a very advanced culture from around 500 B.C.E. to 200 C.E.

It was a civilization which had the ability to work iron and stone to make tools, and which made beautiful art.



They called this culture the "Nok" civilization, after the village where sculptures were found. Some believe that the sculptures were the inspiration for the famous artworks of the later Ife people, who were in Nigeria from the 11th to the 15th century C.E.

The Ife were famous for making beautiful metal sculptures of human heads. However, there is no written information about the Nok people, so we can only learn about them from their artwork. Their culture is still a mystery today.

Read and write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check (✓)

1	The artifacts found at Nok were metal sculptures.	( )
2	The sculptures were of many different styles.	( )
3	The sculptures had unusual hair and eyes.	( )
4	The Nok people's tools were made of stone.	( )
5	The Nok were in Nigeria for about 700 years.	( )
6	The only information we have about the Nok people comes from their art.	( )

Look at the bold words in the text. Match them to their meanings

1	clay	a	objects we use to make or do things.
2	inspiration	b	things we use to cut trees and wood.
3	tools	c	far ahead in development.
4	axes	d	a type of earth that is sticky when wet.
5	advanced	e	when someone finds something that people didn't know about.
6	discovery	f	an example others use to help create new ideas.

Circle the correct words to complete the text

The area where the Nok people lived 1 was / were in Nigeria. People 2 found / find sculptures in this area, and archaeologists 3 go / went there to study them. The Nok culture was advanced, and its people 4 make / made sculptures from clay, and tools from iron. Their sculptures were usually of human gures. These 5 was / were beautifully made and 6 had / has unusual eyes and hairstyles. There is no written information about the Nok culture, so we don't know much about the people even now.

Language focus

We use the past simple to talk about finished actions, or situations, in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أفعال أو مواقف منتهية في الماضي.

We usually include a time phrase (yesterday, last week, three years ago) with the past simple, but not always. Some common verbs are irregular in the past simple, for example be, go, find, have, and make:

عادةً ما نقوم بتضمين عبارة زمنية (أمس، الأسبوع الماضي، منذ ثلاث سنوات) مع الماضي البسيط، ولكن ليس دائما. بعض الأفعال الشائعة تكون غير منتظمة في الماضي بسيطة، على سبيل المثال :

(be) Almost 100 years ago there was a very surprising discovery.
(go) Archaeologists went to the area to find out more.
(have) They had unusual triangular eyes and complicated hair styles.

The form of past simple verbs is the same with all subjects, apart from be which has two forms:

شكل الأفعال الماضية البسيطة هو نفسه مع جميع او أي فاعل، باستثناء فعل يكون له شكلين:

I/he/she/it ⟶ was　　you/we/they ⟶ were

Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verb in brackets:

1- Fares………………… angry with his brother yesterday. (be)

2- We ……………………a great time at the carnival! (have)

3- Maggie and Gameela ……………………….pizza for us last night. (make)

4- My family ……………………….on vacation last year. (go)

5- Nader and Walid…………………… in my class last year. (be)

6- The archaeologists…………………… many old tools. (find)

Read the prompts and write a sentence for each one. Use the past simple of the verbs

1- she / go / to the library / last week

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- he / be / very happy

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- they make / a cake

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- he / have / a lot of homework

……………………………………………………………………………………………

Language focus

To make the negative form of most past simple verbs, we use didn't + the infinitive without to:

لصياغة صيغة النفي لمعظم الأفعال الماضية البسيطة، نستخدم didn't + المصدر بدون :to

We didn't have a vacation this year.

To make questions in the past simple we use Did + subject + the infinitive without to:

لطرح الأسئلة بصيغة هل في الماضي البسيط نستخدم Did + subject + صيغة المصدر بدون :to

Did Dalida find her book? Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

We don't use did with the negative or question forms of be in the past simple:

لا نستخدم did مع صيغ النفي أو الاستفهام في الماضي البسيط اذا فعل الجملة الأساسي هو فعل :be

Was she happy in New York? - No, she wasn't happy there.

Circle the correct answer

1- Hany didn't go / went on the palace tour with the guide.

2- Did your mom made / make your dress, Leila? Yes, she did / didn't.

3- We didn't have / had a good meal in that restaurant.

4- The water in the sea weren't / wasn't warm.

5- Where did you find / found your books? They was / were in my bag.

Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple form of the verb in brackets

Sameh: How 1…………………… your trip, Karim? (be)

Karim: It 2 ………………………really good, thanks. (be) We 3………………… to the Western Desert. (go)

Sameh: Wow! 4 …………………..you ……………… with your parents? (go)

Karim: No, I 5……………………… with my uncle. (be) We 6………………….. some very nice places. (found)

Sameh: 7………………….. there any other children on the trip? (be)

Karim: No, there 8 ………………….. (be) But I 9……………………… fun! (have)

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with verbs from the box

Be	go	make	find	have

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Exercise on lesson 2:

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-Ali ……………………TV last night.
a-watch b-watches c-watched d-watching

2-They…………………to the park yesterday.
a-go b-goes c-going d-went

3- Local people …………. some unusual objects under the ground 100 years ago.
a-find b-found c-finding d-finds

4-I didn't ………………………..a car last year.
a-buy b-buys c-bought d-buying

5-There ………………………many discoveries three years ago.
a-is b-are c-was d-were

6-What………………..your father say yesterday?
a-was b-were c-do d-did

7-We use……………………….. to cut trees and wood.
a-knives b-spoons c-axes d-forks

8-…………………………..means far ahead in development.
a-discovery b- advanced c- ancient d-old

9-I…………………. a nice meal with my family last week.
a-has b-have c-having d-had

10-……………………means a type of earth that is sticky when wet.
a-play b-clay c-stay d-clap

2-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Did your mom make your dress, Leila?	a	in the same style.	
2	The sculptures were all	b	Simple and easy.	
3	Tools mean	c	not simple or easy.	
4	complicated	d	Yes, she did.	
5		e	objects we use to make or do things.	

3- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

The "Nok" civilization

(advanced – Nigeria – sculptures – clay - human gures)

……
……
……
……
……
……

LESSON 3 - MARCO POLO CROSSES THE DESERT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
fascinated	مفتون	wasteland	أرض قاحلة	horizon	الأفق
dromedaries	الجمال	wandered	تجولت	exhausted	مرهق
caravan	قافلة جمال	legends	أساطير	nightmare	كابوس
swaying	تأرجح	Gobi Desert	صحراء غوبي	Lop Nur	لوب نور

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
lose	يفقد - يتوه	lost	lost

Expressions

the sand dunes	الكثبان الرملية
move and roll	تحرك ولفة
In fact	في الحقيقة
over the ocean	فوق المحيط
a mysterious and dangerous place	مكان غامض وخطير

Listen and read. What did the desert look like to Marco Polo? Why?



Marco Polo was twenty-one when, in 1275, he went into the Gobi Desert for the first time. He was fascinated by the sand dunes which moved with each step the dromedaries made. Some of the dunes were sixty meters tall and twenty meters long, and their shapes were always changing. The wind made them move and roll like huge yellow waves. In fact, the local people called the Gobi Desert "the dry sea" in their language.

The dromedaries in the caravan moved slowly up and down the dunes, swaying like big ships over the ocean. They went toward Lop Nur, the last village before the empty wasteland of the desert. Marco knew that after this place, there was nothing for thousands of kilometers – no people, no plants, no water.

It was a mysterious and dangerous place. By day, it was boiling hot, by night, it was freezing cold – sometimes there was snow. They went on silently, but often the wind made strange noises, like voices singing and drums playing far away. There were many strange legends about this desert. People said that travelers who were lost long ago in the desert wandered there still …

Before they left Lop Nur, Marco made sure they had enough food and water for the men and the animals to last for one month. After exactly thirty days of traveling across that frightening, empty land, they finally saw the green line of Noah Oasis on

the horizon. They had no water and no food left and the animals were exhausted, but their desert nightmare was over. They were in China!

Look at the words in bold in the text. Match them to their meanings

1	fascinated by	a	moving from side to side	
2	caravan	b	a bad dream	
3	swaying	c	very interested in	
4	wasteland	d	moved about without a direction	
5	wandered	e	a group of camels and people traveling together	
6	nightmare	f	a landscape where nothing lives	

Read again and answer the questions. Write full sentences in your notebook

1- How big were the sand dunes in the Gobi Desert?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- What was the name the local people called this desert?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- What were the dromedaries like?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4- What was the weather like there?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5- What was strange about the wind?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

6- How long were they in the desert?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Find these words in the text. What type of words are they? What atmosphere do they create in the story?

Dangerous - empty - frightening - lost - mysterious - silently - slowly

Adjectives:………………………………………………………………………………………………

………

Adverbs:…………………………………………………………………………………………………

………

Work with a partner. Describe something from the text. Can your partner remember what it is?



They were like huge, yellow waves.

The sand dunes!



STORY THE MYSTERIOUS LAND

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
telescope	تليسكوب	cabin	مقصورة	during	اثناء
candlelight	ضوء الشموع	possible	ممكن	excited	متحمس

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
come up	تشرق	came up	come up
leave	يغادر	left	left

Expressions

with terrible weather	مع الطقس الرهيب
it's still only a dream	لا يزال مجرد حلم
quite a relaxing sleep	نوم مريح للغاية
With hope in my heart	مع الأمل في قلبي

Listen and read to the page from an 18th century writer's diary. Where was he when wrote it?



January 17

Today was a long boring, day with terrible weather. The ship didn't leave the port, so my journey to the mysterious island wasn't possible – it's still only a dream. I can see the island through my telescope. The beaches are white and sandy with many palm trees and there are green mountains at its center. It's exciting to imagine what I could find there. With hope in my heart, I'm sure I'll travel there soon.



January 19

I was sad and down all day yesterday. The weather was still bad and there were strong winds. I went for long walks around the ship to pass the time during the day. In the evening, I had nothing to do but read my book by candlelight in my tiny cabin. Today the sky is a bit clearer – there is some hope for my journey perhaps – but time seems to move very slowly in this place.



January 21

I had quite a relaxing sleep in my cabin last night, and this morning I had breakfast with the others on the ship. In the afternoon, there was good news from the captain:he says that tomorrow the weather will be good with no wind, so we can go to the island in the morning. The ship will leave when the sun comes up. I'm very excited: soon I can explore the mysterious island!

Read again and answer the questions. Write full sentences in your notebook

1 How does the writer feel on his rst day on the ship?

He's bored because the ship can't leave the port.

2- What does he want to do? Why?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3- How does the writer describe the island?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4- How does the writer spend his time in the day and in the evening on January 18?

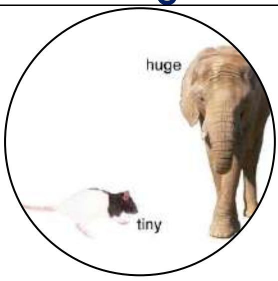
……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5- How does the writer feel in his diary entry for January 21? Why?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

PRONUNCIATION

/dʒ/ as in huge and fridge	/ʒ/ as in measure and treasure
age aridge jump	usually television decision



huge



fridge



measure



treasure

Listen. Do you hear /dʒ/like *huge* or /ʒ/like *measure*? Underline the sound. Then write the words in the correct group in the table

/dʒ/	/ʒ/

1- usually
2- age
3- joke
4- leisure
5- Asia
6- dangerous
7- language
8- television

Listen, read, and repeat

1- The bridge in the village is damaged and dangerous.

2- On television, they said that in Asia they found too much treasure to measure.

3- Jerry just arranged to send his luggage to Japan.

4- I usually play games for leisure and pleasure.

Exercise on lesson 3:

1- Listen and complete:

1- Today was a long ……………………….., day.

2-The weather was ………………………..………

3- The ship didn't leave the ……………………….

4- my journey to the mysterious island is still a ……………………..

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Nightmare means	a	my cabin last night	
2	The beaches are white and sandy	b	and people traveling together	
3	I had quite a relaxing sleep in	c	a bad dream.	
4	Caravan is a group of camels	d	a happy dream.	
5		e	with many palm trees.	

4- Read and answer the questions:

Marco Polo was twenty-one when, in 1275, he went into the Gobi Desert for the first time. He was fascinated by the sand dunes which moved with each step the dromedaries made. Some of the dunes were sixty meters tall and twenty meters long, and their shapes were always changing. The wind made them move and roll like huge yellow waves. In fact, the local people called the Gobi Desert "the dry sea" in their language.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-The underlined word "dromedaries " means………………………

a-horses b- donkeys c- camels d-elephants

2- Marco Polo was……………….when he went into the Gobi Desert

a-12 b- 21 c- 22 d-11

Answer the following:

1- Why was Marco Polo fascinated by the sand dunes ?

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- What did the local people call the Gobi Desert ?

……………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

marco polo was clever and brave

……………………………………………………………………………

LESSON 4 - WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
diary	مذكرة	skills	مهارات	incredible	رائع
felucca	مركب شراعي	gently	بلطف	a sort of	نوع من
magical	سحري	sails	أشرعة	mysterious	غامض

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
Make	يصنع – يعمل	made	made
go	يذهب	went	gone

Expressions

sailing boat	قارب شراعي
Is made of	مصنوع من
golden color	لون ذهبي
traditional Egyptian music	الموسيقى المصرية التقليدية

Read the Tip! box and the diary entry. Find examples in the text of the features of diary writing

Tip!

A diary has features that are different from other types of text. It usually:

تحتوي اليوميات على ميزات تختلف عن أنواع النصوص الأخرى. بالعادة:

- has short paragraphs, each one about what happened on a single day.
- يحتوي على فقرات قصيرة، تتحدث كل واحدة منها عما حدث في يوم واحد.
- is written in an informal style and uses first person pronouns (I, we, my, etc.).
- مكتوب بأسلوب غير رسمي ويستخدم ضمائر المتكلم (أنا، نحن، ملكي، وما إلى ذلك).
- describes the writer's thoughts, feelings, and opinions.
- تصف أفكار الكاتب ومشاعره وآرائه.
- usually describes people, places, and experiences
- عادة ما يصف الأشخاص والأماكن والتجارب



6 January

Today I had an amazing experience … I went on a felucca on the Nile River! A felucca is a traditional Egyptian sailing boat. It's made of wood.

A tall, serious man called Karim was the captain of the boat. A felucca is difficult to sail, but Karim was very strong and had the skills to do it. The trip was amazing. We



went slowly down the river in the golden sunshine. The boat had two white sails which moved gently in the warm wind. It was so quiet and peaceful – a lovely way to travel.
We stopped to see some incredible things along the way too. I saw the Pyramids of Giza for the first time in my life – they were awesome! The pyramids were huge and the stones were a sort of golden color. The Great Pyramid, the tallest of the three pyramids, is 147 meters high. It was wonderful – ancient and mysterious.
In the afternoon, we had a delicious lunch on board the felucca and there was a man playing traditional Egyptian music on an oud. He played beautifully and the music was magical, dreamy, and relaxing. What a day! I had such a wonderful experience!

Read the diary entry again and answer the questions Write full sentences

1 Where did the writer go?
The writer went on a trip down the Nile on a felucca.

2 How does she describe the captain of the boat?
……………………………………………………………………………………………

3 What was the mood on the ship?
……………………………………………………………………………………………

4 What did the writer think of the Great Pyramid?
……………………………………………………………………………………………

5 What did they do in the afternoon?
……………………………………………………………………………………………

6 How was the music?
……………………………………………………………………………………………

Read the diary again. Underline all the adjectives and adverbs
……………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………

Write a diary entry about a trip. Use the past simple, adjectives and adverbs.
Include information about:

- how and when you went there
- what the weather was like
- the atmosphere of the place
- your feelings/mood when you were there

……………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………

LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Work in pairs. Think and research

You are going to make a poster about a famous traveler. Read and do:

1- Draw the route(s) the traveler followed on the map.
2- Stick the photos and draw arrows to the places on the map.
3- Write a short paragraph about the traveler and their travels.
4- Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?

Show your poster to the class

1 Display your poster on a classroom wall.
2 Walk around and ask questions about your friends' posters.
3 Answer other students' questions about your work.

Look and write. Use words from each box

go - ride - sail - travel - camel - ship - train - voyage

			
.... by	.... by	.... on a	.... a....................

Write sentences in your notebook in the past simple

1 they / go / to the desert / in 1275
They went to the desert in 1275.
2- the scientists / have / an amazing / experience
....
3- be / you / very happy / in Cairo?
....
4- I / not be / angry / with him
....
5- the travelers / nd / treasure/ last year?
....
6- we / not make / tea / this morning
....

Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

1-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	A diary has features that are	a	for the first time in my life.	
2	We had a delicious lunch	b	different from other types of text.	
3	I saw the Pyramids of Giza	c	I like felucca.	
4	Karim was very strong and had	d	on board the felucca.	
5		e	the skills to do it.	

4- Read and answer the questions:

Today I had an amazing experience … I went on a felucca on the Nile River! A felucca is a traditional Egyptian sailing boat. It's made of wood.

A tall, serious man called Karim was the captain of the boat. A felucca is difficult to sail, but Karim was very strong and had the skills to do it. The trip was amazing. We went slowly down the river in the golden sunshine. The boat had two white sails which moved gently in the warm wind. It was so quiet and peaceful – a lovely way to travel.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- A felucca is made of…………………

a-plastic b- wood c- metal d-glass

2- Karim was the ………………………… of the boat.

a-sail b- board c- captain d-doctor

Answer the following:

1- What is the amazing experience he had?

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- Why do you think the trip was a mazing?

……………………………………………………………………………………

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- was – Karim – strong – very.

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- of - Great Pyramid, - the three – pyramids - the tallest – is.

……………………………………………………………………………

3- lunch – had – board – We - the felucca – on – a delicious.

……………………………………………………………………………

4- such – experience – I - a wonderful - had!

……………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

what a day i had such a wonderful experience

....

7- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Soha to tell him a bout a day you spend on a falucca your name is Dina and your email address is dina@gmail.com. Your friend email address is soha@gmail.com.:

Guiding elements:

Wood - amazing - white sail - quiet and peaceful

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Test on 5 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- We stopped to see some ……………………. things along the way.

2- The pyramids were ………………………..

3- The stones of the pyramids were a sort of ……………………. color.

4- I saw the Pyramids of Giza for the ……………………… time in my life.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-………………………Dalida find her book? -Yes, she did.

a-Does b-Do c-Did d-Is

2-Almost 100 years ago there ………………. a very surprising discovery.

a-is b-was c-are d-were

3- The archaeologists……………………….. many old tools.

a-find b-finds c-finding d-found

4- …………………………..is an example others use to help create new ideas.

a- inspiration b-clay c-discovery d-advanced

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Marco made sure they had	a	there were strong winds.
2	Wasteland is	b	can't leave the port.
3	The weather was still bad and	c	enough food and water
4	He's bored because the ship	d	a beautiful land.
5		e	a landscape where nothing lives.

4- Read and answer the questions:

Marco knew that after this place, there was nothing for thousands of kilometers – no people, no plants, no water.

It was a mysterious and dangerous place. By day, it was boiling hot, by night, it was freezing cold – sometimes there was snow. They went on silently, but often the wind made strange noises, like voices singing and drums playing far away. There were many strange legends about this desert. People said that travelers who were lost long ago in the desert wandered there still …

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- There were many …………………………..legends about this desert.

a-usuall b- normal c- strange d-ordinary

2- The .... made strange noises.

a-water b- wind c- camels d-hot

Answer the following:

1- How is the weather in this place?

....

2- Why is that place mysterious and dangerous place?

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- of – styles – The sculptures – many – were – different.

....

2- on – year – My family – went – last – vacation.

....

3- with – No, - uncle - wasn't – my – I.

....

4- in - moved - The dromedaries – slowly - the caravan.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

the ship didn t leave the port

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Wasteland

(desert – no water – freezing - strange noises - strange legends)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Unit 6 - Taking care of myself

LESSON 1 - We need some perfume oil

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
instructions	تعليمات	Squeeze	يعصر	popsicle sticks	عصي المصاصة
wax	الشمع	drops	قطرات	press	يضغط
palm trees	أشجار النخيل	wick	فتيل	stir	يقلب

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
smell	يشم	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
hold	يمسك	held	held

Expressions

here are the instructions	هنا التعليمات
That's enough.	هذا يكفي.
Heat the wax to melt it	تسخين الشمع لإذابته

Listen and read. What do Leila and her mom make?



Mom: Leila, here are the instructions for making the candles.
Leila: Right. First, we need some wax.
Mom: Here it is. It's palm wax from Egyptian palm trees. It makes really nice candles. How much do we need?
Leila: It says, "Use 450 grams of wax to make three candles."
Mom: Okay, there's about 500 grams here. That's enough. What's next?
Leila: We need some perfume oil.
Mom: I have these little bottles of lemon oil. Mmm … they smell lovely. How much do we need?
Leila: The instructions say, "Squeeze in about 40 drops of oil."
Mom: Fine. And we can take about 15 flowers and press them on the tops of the candles.
Leila: Yes, good idea. Then we need one glass for each candle and one wick – that's the little cotton rope inside the candle.
Mom: Oh, yes. And we need some popsicle sticks to hold the wicks up in the glasses.
Leila: So that's three glasses, three wicks, and three lollipop sticks, right? Now, what do we need to do first?
Mom: Let's see … "Step one: Heat the wax to melt it, then stir it well."

Find the three nouns in bold in the text. Match them to the pictures


popsicle sticks


perfume oil


wax


Wick

Tip!

When you listen for quantities, remember to listen/look for numbers and words about measurements. For example, kilograms, grams, liters, milliliters, spoons, packages, cans.

عندما تستمع للكميات، تذكر أن تستمع/تبحث عن الأرقام والكلمات المتعلقة بالقياسات. على سبيل المثال، كيلوغرام، غرام، لتر، ملليلتر، ملاعق، عبوات، علب.

Listen and read again. Write the quantities Leila and her mom need of these things

1- wax ……………..…… 2- perfume oil………………. 3- flowers ……………

4- glasses…………… 5 -popsicle sticks……………

Match the verbs in bold from the text to the pictures

			
press	squeeze	heat	stir

Look at the list of things. Which do you think you need to make soap? Discuss with a partner

Materials

Salt	Perfume	Wax	Oil
Soap crystals	Flower petals	Sugar	Water

New complete the instructions for making soap:

add	boil	heat	press	stir

1- put the ingredients for your soap in a…………………….. and …………………….
Them on a cooker.
2- Next………………………the ingredients with a wooden spoon.
3-Take the ingredients off the cooker.
4-When the ingredients arte hard and cool…………………them into a soap container.
5-You can ……………….. flowers petals to make the soap look and smell lovely.

Exercise on lesson 1 :

1- Listen and complete:

1- The candles took a few …………………… to harden.
2-When they were finished, they were ……………….
3-The lemon oil gave them a light, citrusy ………………….
4-The flowers added a ……………………… of elegance.

2-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	what do we need	a	to hold the wicks up.
2	It's palm wax from	b	to make three candles.
3	We need some popsicle sticks	c	Egyptian palm trees
4	Use 450 grams of wax	d	a wooden spoon.
5		e	to do first?

3- Read and answer the questions:

Mom and Leila gathered the materials they needed to make candles: palm wax, lemon oil, flowers, glasses, wicks, and popsicle sticks.

Mom heated the wax until it melted, then stirred in the lemon oil. Leila poured the wax into the glasses and placed a wick in each glass. They secured the wicks with popsicle sticks and pressed flowers on the tops of the candles.

The candles took a few hours to harden. When they were finished, they were beautiful. The lemon oil gave them a light, citrusy scent, and the flowers added a touch of elegance.

Mom and Leila were very proud of their hand-made candles. They knew they would enjoy using them for many years to come.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Leila poured the wax into the glasses and placed a…………. in each glass.

a-limon b- palm c- wick d-flower

2- Mom heated the wax until it melted

a-frozen b- burnt c- evaporated d- melted

Answer the following:

1- What materials did they need to make candles?

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- Summarize the third paragraph into one sentence.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- to- it – Heat – the – melt – wax.

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- we – much – need – do – How?

……………………………………………………………………………………

3- each – for – one – We – glass – candle – need.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- of – have – oil – these – little – I – lemon – bottles.

……………………………………………………………………………………

5- Punctuate the following:

yes good idea

……………………………………………………………………………………

6- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

How to make candles

(wax - perfume oil – flowers - wick - popsicle sticks)

……………………………………………………………………………………
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Lesson 2

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
How many	كم عدد	few	قليل من معدود	little	قليل من غير معدود
How much	كم كمية	many	كثير من معدود	much	كثير من غير معدود
some	بعض	a lot of	كثير من	quantity	كمية
hibiscus	كركديه	essence	عطر - روح	mixture	خليط

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
get	يحصل علي	got	got

Expressions

vanilla essence	خلاصة الفانيلا
dark chocolate	الشوكولاته الداكنة
Stir the chocolate pieces into the mixture.	حرك قطع الشوكولاتة في الخليط.

Language focus

We use How many ...? to ask about quantities of countable things, like leaves, lemons, cars, or people. We can reply to the question with a number (a/an/ one, five, twenty), or an approximate amount (some, a few, a lot).

نستخدم كم...؟ للسؤال عن كميات الأشياء المعدودة، مثل أوراق الشجر، الليمون أو السيارات أو الناس. يمكننا الرد على السؤال(a/an) (او برقم واحد، خمسة، عشرين)، أو مقدارًا تقريبيًا (بعض، قليل، كثير).

How many lemons do we need for the lemonade?

We need five lemons. / We need a few lemons.

We use How much ...? to ask about quantities of uncountable things, like tea, sugar, oil, or grass. We can only reply to this question with an approximate amount (some, a little, a lot).

نستخدم كم...؟ للسؤال عن كميات من الأشياء التي لا تعد ولا تحصى، مثل الشاي أو السكر أو الزيت أو العشب. لا يمكننا الرد على هذا السؤال إلا بشكل تقريبي (بعض، قليلا، كثيرا).

How much oil do we need? -We need a little oil.

Look at the words in the list. Write C (countable) or U (uncountable)

1- sugar ....
2- mango.....................
3- traffic................
4- store......................
5- oil ....
6- student..............
7- juice.....................
8- money..................
9- ticket..................
10- homework..........
11- cow..................
12- honey ....

Complete the dialogs with How much or How many:

1- **Hany**: ……………………milk do you want in your coffee, Grandma?

Grandma: Just a little milk, thanks Hany.

2- **Fareeda**: ……………………students are there in your English class, Dalia?

Dalia: There are about forty, I think.

3- **Sherif**: …………………………homework did you do yesterday?

Karim: Just the math problems.

4- **Rana**: I'm going to the market now. ………………………tomatoes do we need?

Mom: Please get a kilo of tomatoes and some fruit.

Tip!

Remember, we can also talk about quantities of both countable and uncountable things using measurements.

تذكر أنه يمكننا أيضًا التحدث عن كميات الأشياء المعدودة وغير المعدودة باستخدام القياسات.

We need **400 grams** of chicken.
Please buy **two liters** of milk.

Look at the photos. Complete the sentences with a lot of, a little or a few:

			
There's ………..of traffic.	There's……….. oil.	There are……..leaves.	There are………..fish.

Tip!

Remember, we use **There is** / **There are** and **some** / **any** to talk about quantities too.

There are **some** girls from Luxor in my class.
There aren't **any** tigers in Egypt.
Are there **anv** lemons?.

Circle the correct answer

1- Please hurry. We don't have a lot of / a few time.

2- Can I have a little / a few sugar in my coffee, please?

3- There isn't some / any bread. Can you buy some / a few?

4- I don't have a lot of / a few money for Mom's present.

5- How many / much candles does 450 grams of wax make?

6- Do we have any / some ice cream? I'd really like any / some.

Complete the first part of the recipe with expressions and numbers from the box

a few - a little - a lot – one – 12 - 180

How To Make Chocolate Chip Cookies

(makes 1........................ cookies)

Take 2........................ grams of flour and add 3................. salt. Mix with 120 grams of butter and 150 grams of sugar. Add 4.................... egg and 5 drops of vanilla essence. Cut 150 grams of dark chocolate into 6 .... of small pieces. Stir the chocolate pieces into the mixture. Then ...



Write a recipe for Egyptian hibiscus tea. Find out the ingredients and the quantities you need, then write the instructions:

....
....
....
....
....
....
....





How many brothers and sisters do you have?

I have a lot! Three brothers and three sisters!



Exercise on lesson 2 :

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-How .... books do you have?

a-often b-many c-much d-old

2-How ....salt do you want?

a-often b-many c-much d-old

3-There aren't.....................chairs in the class?

a-some b-an c-much d-any

4-There is......................bread. We need some.

a-many b-much c-a few d-little

5-I have ....cousins.

a-little b-many c-much d-often

6-I'm late for the party, I don't have ....time to walk.

a-little b-many c-a lot of d-often

2-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	How many students are	a	I'd really like some.
2	Stir the chocolate pieces	b	does 450 grams of wax make?
3	Do we have any ice cream?	c	there in your English class?
4	How many candles	d	tigers in Egypt
5		e	into the mixture.

3- Punctuate the following:

there isn t any bread

....

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

How To Make Chocolate Chip Cookies

(delicious – flour – butter - vanilla essence)

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

LESSON 3 - READING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
palace	قصر	sceptre	صولجان	astonished	مندهش
caretakers	مقدمي الرعاية	throne	عرش	fetch	أحضر
mysterious	غامض	leaning	يميل	dust	تراب
precious	ثمين	curtains	ستائر	hurry	عجل
crown	تاج	steam	بخار	bath tub	حوض الاستحمام

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
leave	يغادر	left	left

Expressions

full of	مليء
from that day to this	من ذلك اليوم إلى هذا
none of the people	لا أحد من الناس
have to jump down from their pictures	مضطرين أن يقفزوا من صورهم

The Missing King

1- Peter lives in a big palace where his parents are the caretakers. The palace is old and no one lives there now. A lot of the rooms are closed and mysterious, but Peter likes to explore them. They are full of interesting and precious things – old paintings, statues, carpets, furniture.

2- One day, Peter notices something strange about the big painting in the dining room. Usually, this colorful painting shows one of the old kings with a crown on his head and a long sceptre in his hand, sitting on his throne next to the queen. The royal children are near, the king's son, the prince, and the young princess. But today the king's place in the painting is empty – the king isn't there!

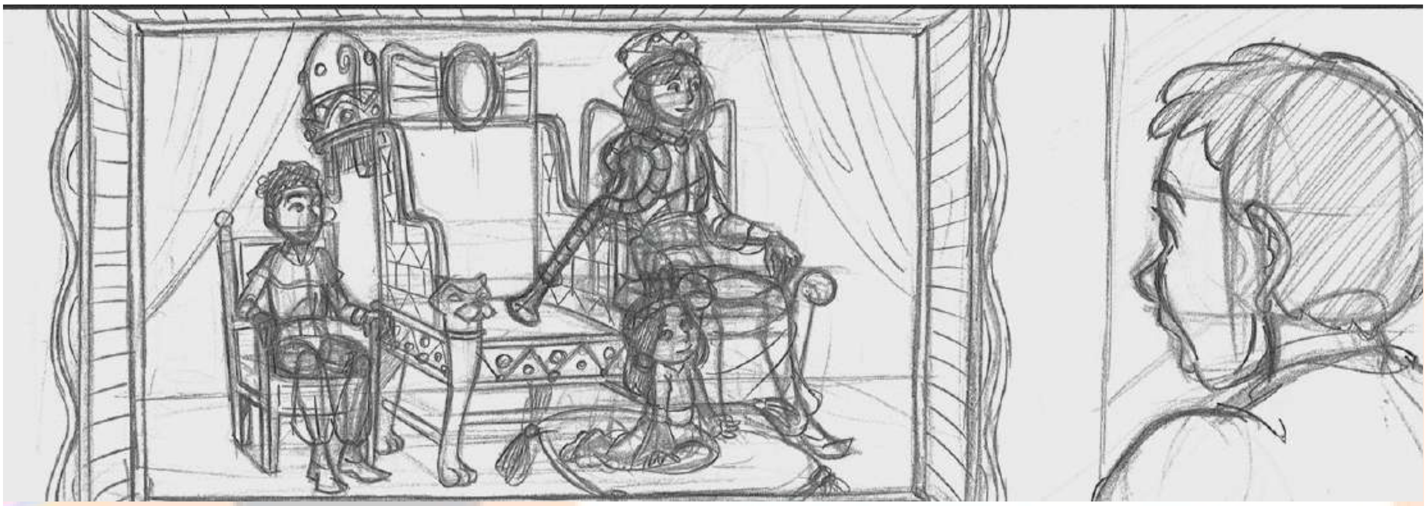
3- Peter is surprised and looks carefully at the painting again. He can see crown and scepter, but there's no king. And the scepter is leaning dangerously towards the head of the little young princess! He must go and find the missing king at once.

4- Peter goes through all of the rooms in the palace, looking behind doors and curtains. Finally, he come to the royal bathroom. He hears singing. He knocks on the door. "Come in," says a voice. Through the steam Peter sees the king sitting in the big bath tub, enjoying a hot bath! "Can you pass me the soap please, boy?" he asks. Peter is astonished but he fetches the soap. When the king sees Peter's face, he

says to him, "I spend years sitting in that painting, and no one ever comes to wash the dust off me ever! I got so dirty, I simply had to have a bath."

5- Peter understands but explains to the King that his scepter is about to fall on the princess! The king quickly gets out of the bath, and puts his clothes on. "Thank you, my boy," he says. "But in future please clean the paintings in the palace! Then I won't need to leave my throne." And he hurries back to the painting to pick up his scepter.

6- So, from that day to this, Peter cleans all the paintings in the palace to make sure that none of the people will ever have to jump down from their pictures to have a good bath!



Look at the words in bold in paragraph 2. Find them in the picture:

Tip!

Look at the words around an unknown word in a text to help you understand it.

نصيحة! انظر إلى الكلمات المحيطة بكلمة غير معروفة في النص لمساعدتك على فهمها.

For example, is there an article (a/an/the) before the word, or an adjective? If there is, it's a noun.

على سبيل المثال، هل هناك مقال (a/an/the) قبل الكلمة أو صفة؟ إذا كان هناك، فهي اسم.

You can then look at the sentences around it and think what the noun could mean in the context.

يمكنك بعد ذلك أن تنظر فى الجمل المحيطة به والتفكير فى ما يمكن أن يعنيه الاسم فى السياق.

Look at the other words in bold in the text. What type of words are they? Write what you think they mean

1- caretakers…………………….. 2- leaning………………………

3- astonished…………………….. 4- dust…………………………..

Read the text again. Answer the questions. Write sentences in your notebook

1- What does the large painting in the dining room usually show?

....

2- What is missing from the painting today?

....

3- Why is the young princess in danger?

....

4- Where does Peter nd the king?

....

5- What is the king doing?

....

6- Why did the king leave the painting?

....

PRONUNCIATION

Look, listen, and repeat:

			
There's a little shampoo.	There are a few flowers.	There are a lot of bubbles.	He has a lot of hair.

Tip!

When we talk about quantity (the article "a" is not stressed. It's pronounced / a lot, a little, a fewə/, like the second) in a sentence sound in mother.

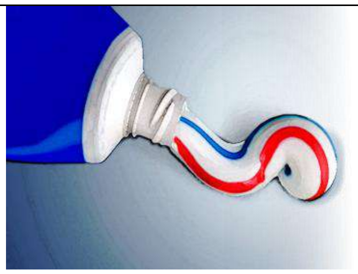
Listen and repeat:

1- We have a lot of candles.
2- He has a few friends.
3- I need a little more wax.
4- There's a lot of sand in my shoes.

Listen, read, then practice with a partner

1- There are a lot of lovely lemons living in Lebanon.
2- Find me a few fat frogs for fun.
3- A little happiness goes a long way.

C L I L - SOCIAL STUDIES

			
soap	shampoo	hairbrush	toothpaste
			
toothbrush	perfume	deodorant	

Read the text. Which of the things from Exercise 1 are mentioned?

PERSONAL CARE IN THE PAST

Many of the products we use today for personal care were first used in Ancient Egypt!

Perfumes

The Ancient Egyptians loved strong perfumes. The most popular perfume was called kapet. It was expensive because it had a lot of ingredients, some of which were difficult to find. But it also had a few common herbs in it, like rosemary and mint, and spices like cardamom and cinnamon.

Cheaper perfumes were made from flowers, herbs, and some types of minerals, then mixed with oil to make a cream. Or they pressed the dry ingredients into a cone shape to make incense. In Ancient Egyptian paintings you can often see men and women wearing these perfume cones on their heads at festivals!

Deodorants

Some of the ancient recipes for deodorants are quite strange! One method was to mix an ostrich egg with some nuts, the crushed shell of a tortoise, and a little oil, then put this mixture on your body. Another recipe recommends mixing fruit juices with spices like cinnamon and pepper to make a liquid to cover any bad smells.

Toothpaste

To clean their teeth, Ancient Egyptians used a type of toothbrush – a stick with small pieces of papyrus tied to it at one end. The ingredients of their toothpaste were a mint, rock salt, pepper, and dried iris flowers. They put this dry powder directly onto their teeth and rubbed it with their toothbrushes.

Breath Mints

To keep their mouths fresh all day, the Ancient Egyptians made mint candies. They

mixed cinnamon, melon, pine seeds, and some nuts together with honey. Then they heated the mixture over a fire, left it to cool, and cut it into small square candies.

Put the words from the box in the correct columns in the table. Can you add any other words? Which are countable and uncountable?

Cardamom – cinnamon - copper – lemon - melon - mint - orange – pepper - rosemary - salt

Fruit	Herbs	Spices	Minerals

Exercise on lesson 3 :

1- Listen and complete:

1-Peter lives in a big ……………………

2-He lives with his ……………………….

3-It is old and no one ………………. there now.

4-A lot of the rooms are ……………… and mysterious.

4- Read and answer the questions:

The Ancient Egyptians loved strong perfumes. The most popular perfume was called kapet. It was expensive because it had a lot of ingredients, some of which were difficult to find. But it also had a few common herbs in it, like rosemary and mint, and spices like cardamom and cinnamon.

Cheaper perfumes were made from flowers, herbs, and some types of minerals, then mixed with oil to make a cream. Or they pressed the dry ingredients into a cone shape to make incense. In Ancient Egyptian paintings you can often see men and women wearing these perfume cones on their heads at festivals!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Cardamom and cinnamon are ………………………….

a-herbs b- spices c- minerals d-fruits

2- Men and women wearing these perfume cones on their ……………. at festivals

a-hands b- legs c- heads d-arms

Answer the following:

1- What is the name of the most popular perfume in Ancient Egypt ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- What is the cheaper perfume made from?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- the paintings – Peter – in – cleans – the palace – all.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

2- find – He – and – the missing – must – king – go

……………………………………………………………………………………

3- used – Ancient – of – Egyptians – toothbrush – a type.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4- in – Why – danger – the young – princess – is?

……………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

ancient egyptians made mint candies

……………………………………………………………………………………

7- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him a bout a story you read your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:

Guiding elements: The Missing King - painting – empty - hot bath

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

……………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

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LESSON 4 - Writing

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Merchants	تجار	tradition	تقليد	Strain	أَصْفّى - يصفي
spread	ينشر	Morocco	المغرب	liquid	سائل
herb	عشب	spearmint	النعناع	dissolve	تذوب

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt

Expressions

In a metal teapot	في البراد المعدن
Don't stir it!	لا تقلبه
in the 19th century	في القرن التاسع عشر
per100 milliliters of liquid	لكل 100 مليلتر من السائل

Listen and read. What are the two main ingredients in the drink?

The tradition of mint tea



Mint tea is a traditional drink in North African countries. Experts think that tea and sugar first arrived in Morocco in the 19th century. Merchants then spread the tea-drinking tradition across Africa and the Middle East.

Today drinking mint tea is part of the social life in many countries. When people make mint tea for guests in their home, there are special traditions about preparing it too. The tea is always green tea and the herb is usually spearmint, a mint plant that doesn't have a strong smell. However, you can also use other types of mint, herbs, and flowers instead.

Moroccan mint tea

1. In a metal teapot, put two teaspoons of green tea leaves, then pour in a little boiling water. Leave for 15 minutes. Don't stir it!
2. Strain the liquid into a glass and keep it.
3. Now add a little more water to the tea leaves, then pour it out again to clean them.
4. Add a few mint leaves and some sugar (about 1 teaspoon per 100 milliliters of liquid
5. Now pour a lot of boiling water in to the teapot (about half a liter).
6. Boil the tea again (this helps the sugar dissolve).
7. Wait for five minutes, then pour the tea into the glasses. Add a few fresh mint leaves to each glass.

Look at the words in bold in the text. Match them to their meanings

1- melt a solid in a liquid……………………………….

2- people who buy and sell things……………………………….

3- a type of plant for cooking, with a strong taste or smell…………………………..

4- remove any solid bits from a liquid……………………………….

5- take or put something over a wide area……………………….

Tip!

When we write instructions for the steps in a process, we often number them. This shows the reader that they have to do the steps in order to complete the process correctly.

نصيحة!

عندما نكتب تعليمات لخطوات عملية ما، فإننا غالبًا ما نرقمها. يوضح هذا للقارئ أنه يتعين عليه القيام بالخطوات اللازمة لإكمال العملية بشكل صحيح.

Match the expressions to their functions in the recipe:

1 -Heat the tea again
2- 1 teaspoon per 100 millilitres of liquid
3 15 minutes

a- a quantity of an ingredient
b- the time it takes to do something
c- an instruction about how to make it

Work with a partner. Choose something you would like to make It could be food, a drink, or something for the home. What things do you need to make it?
Make notes in the table:

Ingredients	Quantities

Lesson 5 - Project

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
combinations	مجموعات	generation	جيل	packaged	معبأ
secret	سر	stores	محلات	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
buy	يشتري	bought	bought

Expressions

pass down	يمرر
are sold	يباع

Read and do. Make a poster about different spices and what are they used for.
Work in a group and do the following:

1-Research the names of different spices.

2-Find out what the spices ore used for.

3-Plan your poster. What information do you need to include? Think about the names, colors, and uses of the spices.

4-Design your poster. Find and stick your pictures on the poster, and add labels.

5-Check your text with your teacher before you write it on the poster.



Egyptian flavors!

Egypt is famous for its spices that are used in home cooking and restaurants all across the country. Special combinations of different spices are a secret ingredient in many recipes, which families pass down from generation to generation. And we don't only use spices to cook food, we also use them in perfume, medicine, and to color cloth. Spices are sold in stores, on the streets, and in the souks. Fresh, colorful and beautifully packaged spices are one of the favorite souvenirs that tourists buy when they visit Egypt.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Look and write:

			
P……………..	S……………………..	h……………..	S……………
			
D……………..	S…………………	A kind of S………	A kind of h……….

Circle the correct expression of quantity to complete the sentences

1- How much / many students are in your class?
2- Can I have a little / a few sugar please?
3- Hany has a lot of / a little computer games.
4- How much / many time do we have left?
5- We need a few / a little lemons for the recipe.
6- I like a lot of / a few milk in my tea.

Exercise on lesson 3:

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1- Mint tea is a traditional…………………. in North African countries.
a-food b- drink c-color d-cloth

2- People make mint tea for ……………………….. in their home.
a- guests b-thieves c-animals d-birds

3- spices are a secret ……………………..in many recipes
a-kind b-color c- ingredient d-word

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	We also use spices in perfume,	a	pour the tea into the glasses.	
2	Wait for five minutes, then	b	ingredient in many recipes	
3	Egypt is famous for	c	medicine, and to color cloth.	
4	spices are a secret	d	the Middle East.	
5		e	its spices.	

4- Read and answer the questions:

Mint tea is a traditional drink in North African countries. Experts think that tea and sugar first arrived in Morocco in the 19th century. Merchants then spread the tea-drinking tradition across Africa and the Middle East.

Today drinking mint tea is part of the social life in many countries. When people make mint tea for guests in their home, there are special traditions about preparing it too. The tea is always green tea and the herb is usually spearmint, a mint plant that doesn't have a strong smell. However, you can also use other types of mint, herbs, and flowers instead.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Mint tea is a traditional drink in North African ……………….

a-towns b- cities c- countries d-villages

2- Today drinking mint tea is part of the ………………. life.

a-sad b- social c- bad d-busy

Answer the following:

1- When do experts think that tea and sugar first arrived in Morocco?

………………………………………………………………………………………

2- What is spearment ?

………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Punctuate the following:

ahmed and omar like mint tea

………………………………………………………………………

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

The tradition of mint tea

(traditional drink - social life - for guests)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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Test on unit 6:

1- Listen and complete:

1-Egypt is ……………………… for its spices

2- spices are ………………. in home, cooking and restaurants.

3-Special ………………….. of different spices are a secret.

4- They are a secret ingredient in many ………………………

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d::

1-……………………that's the little cotton rope inside the candle.
a-wax b-wick c-flower d-oil

2- How…………………… boys are there in the class today ?
a- much b- many c- long d- often

3- What is the ……………………….. of this dish?
a- recite b- receipt c- recipe d- receive

4- Egypt is famous ………………….. its spices
a-on b-to c-of d-for

3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	Add a few fresh mint leaves	a	a special chair used by a king to sit on	
2	Astonished means	b	then drink it.	
3	Heat the wax to melt it,	c	very surprised	
4	Throne means	d	then stir it well.	
5		e	to each glass.	

4- Read and answer the questions:

Some of the ancient recipes for deodorants are quite strange! One method was to mix an ostrich egg with some nuts, the crushed shell of a tortoise, and a little oil, then put this mixture on your body. Another recipe recommends mixing fruit juices with spices like cinnamon and pepper to make a liquid to cover any bad smells.

To clean their teeth, Ancient Egyptians used a type of toothbrush – a stick with small pieces of papyrus tied to it at one end. The ingredients of their toothpaste were a mint, rock salt, pepper, and dried iris flowers. They put this dry powder directly onto their teeth and rubbed it with their toothbrushes.

To keep their mouths fresh all day, the Ancient Egyptians made mint candies. They mixed cinnamon, melon, pine seeds, and some nuts together with honey. Then they heated the mixture over a re, left it to cool, and cut it into small square candies.

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Ancient Egyptians used an ostrich egg to make ....

a-toothpaste   b- perfume   c- deodorants   d-drink

2-To make toothpaste they change ingredients into....................

a-liquid   b- powder   c- dust   d-mud

Answer the following:

1- What did Ancient Egyptian make to keep their mouths fresh ?

....

2- Mention two recipes for deodorants.

....

5- Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1- do – How – oil – need – much – we?

....

2- all – of – in – Peter – through - the rooms - the palace – goes.

....

3- mint – Egyptians – candies – Ancient – made.

....

4- my – some – There – girls – Luxor – in – class – are – from .

....

6- Punctuate the following:

oh yes And we need some popsicle sticks

....

7- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Mona to tell her about spices in Egypt your name is Ola and your email address is ola@gmail.com. Your friend email address is mona@gmail.com.:

Guiding elements: famous for- secret ingredient – sold in stores

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

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....
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....
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....
....

Listening Texts

Unit 1 - Exercise on lesson 1:
Maryam always helps her aunt on Friday afternoons in the community garden. The community garden is a big green space on the roof. People can grow organic food. Organic means we only use natural fertilizer. people can grow their own fresh food.

Unit 1 - Exercise on lesson 2 :
Mini Forest is an organization Mini Forest brings the benefits of a forest into the heart of our cities. These special green areas help people reconnect with nature.
These special green areas reduce the effects of climate change.

Unit 1 - Exercise on lesson 3:
The giant who has a wonderful garden. The children are sitting in the trees.
Then snow covers the garden. The local children come to play in the giant's garden.

Unit 1 - Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :
Our apartment is in the city center, just next to a really cool park called The Meadows. It's on the third floor and the park is on the other side of the street, so we have a great view over the trees. In the distance we can see the famous Edinburgh Castle, too!

Test on unit 1:
New York has a lot of green spaces. There are also a lot of projects to create parks. The famous High Line passes through our neighbourhood. I often go there with my friends.

Unit 2 - Exercise on lesson 1 :
Asser, a student at the school, met Hazem, a new student, on his first day of school. Asser told Hazem that he would be his buddy for the week, which means he would help Hazem get to know the school and show him around. Hazem was feeling nervous and shy, but Asser assured him that everyone was friendly and that they would help him.

Unit 2 -Exercise on lesson 4 & 5:

Cats are beautiful with soft fur. It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared. People also say that when you pet a cat, it makes you happy.

Test on unit 2

The yellow building is our new gymnasium. We use it for basketball, handball, and gymnastics during Physical Education lessons. There are some teachers who run after school sports clubs here too, like five-a-side football.

Unit 3 - Exercise on lesson 2 :

Tiger loves drums. He jumps into the tree and hits it with a stick. There's a bees' nest here. Little Deer runs quickly. Behind him, the bees sting Tiger.

Unit3 - Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

Sharm el-Sheikh is an interesting and busy town in Egypt by the Red Sea.
There are lots of things to see and do.You can swim in the sea, relax at the beach Or explore the town.

Test on unit 3 :

Basel, Samar and Amr are friends. Basel likes visiting the museum. Samar likes riding on a rollercoaster. Amr likes taking photes.

Unit 4 - Exercise on lesson 1 :

Amina told Hany that Dalida had made a playlist for her party on her phone and that it was really great. Hany agreed that it was good and suggested that they ask Dalida to make a playlist for their party after she finished the cake. They both looked forward to the party and to hearing Dalida's playlist.

Unit 4- Exercise on lesson 3:

In the USA and Britain, it is usual to give good friends and family presents on their birthdays even when they are adults. People often give other people birthday cards too, especially on important birthdays.

Test on unit 4 :

I am writing to invite you to our school's annual celebration this year. We are organizing a special day for the event on Friday October 15 (details below). As well as students and teachers, we are inviting people from the local community who often help our school. We very much hope you can attend.

Unit 5 - Exercise on lesson 1 :

Injy told Rana that Marco Polo had a long and difficult journey by sea and land. He sailed from Venice to Korcula, and then to Iran. From there, he crossed the desert on a camel until he reached China.

Unit 5 - Exercise on lesson 3 :

Today was a long boring, day with terrible weather. The ship didn't leave the port, so my journey to the mysterious island wasn't possible – it's still only a dream.

Test on unit 5 :

We stopped to see some incredible things along the way too. I saw the Pyramids of Giza for the first time in my life – they were awesome! The pyramids were huge and the stones were a sort of golden color.

Unit 6 - Exercise on lesson 1 :

The candles took a few hours to harden. When they were finished, they were beautiful. The lemon oil gave them a light, citrusy scent, and the flowers added a touch of elegance.

Unit 6 - Exercise on lesson 3 :

Peter lives in a big palace where his parents are the caretakers. The palace is old and no one lives there now. A lot of the rooms are closed and mysterious

Test on unit 6 :

Egypt is famous for its spices that are used in home cooking and restaurants all across the country. Special combinations of different spices are a secret ingredient in many recipes